The Columbian.

OLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH, and COLUMBIAN, Consolidated.]

Issued Weekly, every Friday Morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., Pa.

AT TWO DOLLARS per year. To subscribers out of the county the terms are strictly in advance.

☞No paper discontinued except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits will not be given.

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The Columbian.

G. E. ELWELL, J. K. BITTENBENDER, } Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1884.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XVIII, NO 47
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLVIII, NO 99

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	1W	2W	3W	6M	1Y
One inch.....	$2 00	$3 00	$3 00	$5 00	$8 00
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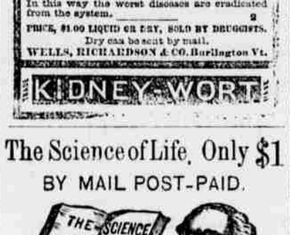

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made to the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania on the Twenty-ninth day of November, 1884, under the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29, 1874, and the Supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "THE AMERICAN TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA," the character and object of which is to erect, construct and maintain telegraph and telephone lines, and do a general telegraphic and telephonic business between Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and other points in the State of Pennsylvania, as set forth in said application, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said Act of Assembly and the supplements thereto. The names of the subscribers to said charter are J. E. Kingsley, Thomas B. Doolittle, Samuel B. Huey, Josiah R. Adams, and Francis E. Bucher. SAMUEL B. HUEY, Solicitor, 36 South Third Street, Philadelphia. 31

A Magnificent Holiday Book. LADY AGENTS WANTED for the season of 1884-5. to sell the most attractive and popular book for the Home and Fireside to be issued during the holiday season of 1884-5. This will be a splendid opportunity during the next two months to make money by ladies desiring pleasant and profitable employment. Address, for all descriptive circulars BRYAN, TAYLOR & Co., 826 Broadway, N. Y. City. Oct 31-4w d

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SEECT STORY.

A FIT OF THE BLUES.

"Now, if there's one thing more than another I enjoy, it is a race—of course, I mean a boat race, not the race human, for the latter has caused me so many disappointments that I don't quite take to its members, excepting the softer portion of it—the fair sex—bless their pretty little hearts—that is, when they have got any—ahem!"

This was the substance of a soliloquy one bright August morning, about five a. m., at which time the clouds were leaden-hued and the weather inclined to be spitefully unpropitious.

A knock at the door.

"Come in," says I, and Mary Swivel entered, with a delicate pink note, saying:

"Please sir, this was left late last night, with instructions to deliver it at once; but, as you had gone to bed, I kept it till this morning."

How my heart palpitated, at the sight of the elegant missive, and how I longed to kiss—not Mary—but it—because my adorable Adela Poynter had written it.

"All right, Mary," I said, assuming an air of non-chalance I was far from feeling; "it's from Smith, I suppose. A cup of chocolate, please, and a few biscuits."

When Mary left I kissed the *billet doux* rapturously, exclaiming:

"My darling! I hold you to my lips. My own precious!"

So elated was I that I danced around the room in an insane way, making the glasses chink on the side-board, and nearly dislodging the pictures, owing to the wall being made of lath and plaster.

Tenderly, gently I undid the envelope—coaxing it open—not tearing it ruthlessly across as if it were a bill from a dunning tailor.

The epistle ran thus:

"DEAR TED.—As soon as the shops in St. Paul church yard open, I want you to get me some light blue ribbon, and a bouquet from Convent garden, with plenty of forget-me-not in it.

"Of course, your steam launch will be waiting at Putney. I can find my way on board.

"My cousin—Major O'Gardy—will *cicerone* me.

"Mind, I particularly want that color. Whatever you do, don't make a fiasco of the day (as you did at the last Derby) or I'll never forgive you.

Yours ever,
ADELA."

Somehow I didn't like the allusion to the gallant major, and heartily wished that she had not deputed me to undertake the task she has assigned me.

But what was I to do? If Adela had one fault it was imperiousness; implicit obedience to her slightest wish was a *sine qua non* and no one more than I knew this, as I had been snubbed repeatedly by her for shortcomings in that respect.

"Thank goodness!" I murmured, "he's only a cousin—I'm not afraid of him cutting me out. He's a regular veteran, no doubt, with only one eye, half a leg, and a stump of an arm. I don't fear him as a rival—no, not I."

Hereupon I began humming, in a sarcastic way, "Let me like a soldier fall," and somehow, my hand clenched itself mechanically, as if to suit the action of the word on the person of the absent major.

"Fiasco, indeed!" I grunted, not liking the allusion to the last Derby.

Especially as Adela might in one of her playful moods relate it to the major—how I began to hate all military men!—who, of course, being my rival—I felt a presentiment that he was—would twit me about the unfortunate *contretemps*.

Having taken you, gentle reader, into my confidence so far, it is only right I should open my heart to you, and allow you to judge at the little incident to which my adorable Adela referred.

I was in the seventh heaven of delight when she consented to go to the Derby with me, thinking, of course, that we were to have a *tete-a-tete* drive, and talk of love, and soforth, like all lovers do, or at least should, under similar circumstances.

But imagine my disgust when she sailed into my room, accompanied by a maiden aunt in green goggles, and a dog, and her two sisters.

Of course I expressed my delight at the unexpected influx to our party, and mounting the box of my drag, gave a silent sign to Adela, unobserved, I hoped, to take a seat by my side. The horses were a little mettlesome, and required my utmost attention at the moment.

How my heart fluttered with delight at the rustle of a lady's dress, and, looking around with a tender smile full of the light of love, what was my horror to find that it was the ancient in goggles, and not my darling Adela.

How long the road appeared to me, although we went over the ground at a spanking pace.

In vain I tried to enter into conversation with my angelic Adela; my neck was nearly twisted in the attempt while my face got as red as a peony with exertion.

The rude remarks that some of the lower order made—the gentry who drove in donkey carts and green grocers' vans—were quite shocking, all having reference to the elderly spinster at my side.

"Twig the old uns' gig lamps!" said one facetious costermonger.

Another bawled out:

"How kind of that 'eer gent to bring his granny out for a hairing!"

Luckily for Miss Askew, she was very deaf, and didn't hear the uncomplimentary remarks, which, I am sorry to say, provoked sounds of suppressed merriment from the ruby lips of my Adela and her two sisters.

In vain I sought for an opportunity of ten minutes alone with my darling. Her aunt and sister haunted us, and, as they came out to enjoy the day, and not to spoon, thought it was no infliction upon me to pester me with questions and to be cicerone to all kinds of queer places.

Anybody that wanted two doses of my torture would be more than covetous: but my fertile brain bit upon a plan for circumventing the enemy, for such I deemed the ladies—excepting, of course, my adorable Adela, who really looked lovely in her blue silk, which color she greatly affected, owing to her having won honors at the Cambridge examination for ladies.

I managed the matter splendidly by getting Adela and myself lost in a crowd just before the time for going home, and having instructed my groom what to do, felt that now I could enjoy myself with my own precious pet.

I led her up the downs, and we seated ourselves on a grassy mound, she protesting all the while that we ought to go in search of our party, but, of course, not meaning a word of what she said—women are so artful, you know.

I could have lingered on forever in the delicious spot, where fragrant turf made so nice a seat, and a delicious balmy air cooled the heat, while yellow gorse formed a pretty picture for the eyes to dwell upon.

I pressed my darling's hand, sighed, looked languishing, and was about to propose, when unearthly sounds caused us both to start to our feet, and there stood an aged donkey braying piteously, only a few paces behind. Adela burst into a merry peal of laughter, in which I, perforce had to join; but from that day to this I have religiously hated donkeys, human or otherwise.

Of course I, hypocrite that I was, expressed great concern when we discovered that my drag was gone—secretly I was delighted; but "Be sure your sin will find you out" was a truism I was to illustrate by bitter experience.

To make a long story short, I consoled my adored Adela by taking two of the best seats on a hired drag, luckily paying our fares in advance.

At the first halt I had to procure my darling some sherry, she was so much upset by an accident she had witnessed.

It was a roadside inn, and I had to push my way through a dense crowd. I got what I required, and was coming out by degrees, as lawyers are said to get to heaven, when my hat was tilted over my eyes, and I received a not over-gentle pat on the back of my head.

Naturally I put my hand up to save my deer stalker with its green veil and thought no more of the accident till a little later on, when I missed my purse, watch and chain: in fact, I had been cleverly cleaned out of all my money and valuables.

This was the fiasco my dear Adela alluded to; so having made a clean breast of the matter to you, gentle reader, I will go on my further adventures.

Having breakfasted I made myself look smart, and made my way on board my steam launch to see that everything was ready for the reception of Adela. Then I took the train from Putney Bridge station, and made my way to St. Paul's churchyard.

"Very sorry, sir," said an extremely polite shopman, "but we haven't any left. We have ordered more ribbon, though, and expect it in every moment. Please take a seat."

My precious pet had named the very establishment I was in so often in my hearing that I dare not go to any other for fear of incurring her displeasure.

To save time, however, I hailed a hansom and drove to Convent Garden Market, where I purchased one of the finest boquets that could be had for money, blue forget me-nots forming the chief feature in it.

It was very late when I got back to Putney, only to find that no one was allowed to pass over the bridge, as the race was a very important regatta attended by great crowds.

In vain I argued with the policeman that being a light weight, the structure ran no danger from my crossing it.

He was inexorable, although he pocketed my half-crown with a grin that made me savage.

I looked through my opera glasses, and saw the "Fairy," my steam launch, and distinctly made out Adela, by whose side was a handsome man, not at all a veteran, and evidently making himself very agreeable judging by the way she smiled.

I pocketed the tell tale glasses with a big D, and went in search of a boat. But as ill luck would have it, they were all at the Surrey side of the river.

By dint of sundry signs, waving of pocket-handkerchiefs and violent gesticulations, I at last brought one to my aid.

The boatman piled it on; but like another Richard, I would have swapped a kingdom for a horse, like the ass I was, so eager was I to get to my beloved.

I stood on the deck, and what do you think I saw? Why Adela wearing another bow, and carrying a fine boquet.

The gallant O'Gardy held out a finger to welcome me; but, ignoring it, I said to Adela:

"My darling, I have brought all you want. I think I deserve a kiss."

And, eager to show the major that I, although no soldier, was valiant where love was concerned, I—yes—actually kissed her before his very eyes. The next moment I was lifted up bodily and thrown overboard, with the awful words ringing in my ears:

"You scoundrel, how dare you kiss my wife?"

Dear reader, can you wonder that I am invited to any boat race on the river, having lost my Adela, I have "a fit of the blues?"

Earthquakes in Mars.

There must needs be rivers in Mars, since the clouds, which often cover whole continents, must pour down enormous quantities of rain, and this rainfall must find a course for itself along the Martial valleys to the sea. Indeed, we can have no doubt that Mars has been the scene of volcanic disturbances like those to which our own mountains, hill, valleys and ravines owe their origin. The very existence of continents and oceans implies an unevenness of surface which can only be explained as the effects of subterranean forces. Volcanoes must exist, then, in Mars; nor can its inhabitants be wholly safe from such earthquake throes as we experience. It may be questioned, indeed, whether subterranean forces in Mars are not relatively far more intense than in our own earth, the materials of which the planet is formed being not only less massive in themselves, but also held down by a gravity much less effective.

What Butler Cost.

As I am in an inquiring mood this week towards my Republican friends, I would like to further ask them if they think the employment of Gen. Butler as an agent in the campaign has paid? Is it now their opinion that the $100,000 and more that he has received from them has been well invested? You will see I have increased the amount considerably from what it was as stated in a previous letter. The original bargain was for $50,000. Gen. Butler, with his accustomed quibbling smartness, says this was not made on board the Tallapoosa. I never said that it was. My information was to the effect that Mr. W. E. Chandler came to Portsmouth on board the Tallapoosa to make it. That he did make it, I have evidence which I do not doubt. My informant now tells me that $50,000 did not prove to be enough. It cost Butler a great deal of money to organize his faction and provide it with funds with which to operate all over the States of New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Indiana and Michigan, to say nothing of Massachusetts. When the $50,000 gave out he went right on, putting in more money until the amount expended ran up to $110,000. Mr. Parsons was correct when he said that part of this was paid in checks on the New York bank with which the Republican National Committee did business. But the money came hard towards the last. The sum realized from the famous and now historical Jay Gould banquet in New York on the eve of the election was partly used to pay up Butler's arrears. One of his followers asks if this can be true, when Butler was really helping Cleveland rather than Blaine, in Michigan. It was a mistake to go into the State, and Butler so wrote, while he was there, to the Republican managers, suggesting that he had better come on to some place where he could be more useful. The outlay does not seem to have been judicious in any point of view. Candor compels me to say that it is not even sure that it saved the vote of Massachusetts to Mr. Blaine. As regards the local ticket, this subsidy to Butler was a complete failure. Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge's friends are attributing his defeat to the Butler alliance to which it led. I can't find one case in which the Republicans soiled themselves by nominating Butler candidates where ignominious failure did not attend them.—*Templeton in Boston Herald.*

A Dog Story.

He would ride one of the carriage horses when taken out to exercise, sitting on his back like a monkey or bear, the coachman riding the other. How well I remember it, as if it were but yesterday—those two noble bay horses, Peer and Andrew, walking slowly along the road with their dissimilar riders. The horses took kindly to their dog groom, for they loved him and he loved them, so that this equino-canine affection was ludicrously touching. They spent their lives together—they and the coachman. They were rarely separated, for he went with the coachman when he walked or rode, and ran after the carriage when he drove. And now comes the tragic part of my story.

It happened one summer day that my father and mother went to the metropolis—a rare event with them—and took the carriage and horses. The dog my father would not take; so he was locked into the stable when they left and I and a brother alone of the family remained behind.

When Nelson was liberated, some hour or so after the party was gone, he was in a state of great distress and perplexity. He rushed about in every direction seeking his companions in vain. He did not howl or whine, but bore his grief in silence.

At last he went into the coachman's bedroom, and, poking out a pair of his old shoes from under his bed, lay down beside them, expecting, no doubt, that the man would return and look for his shoes. From this spot he rarely moved. After a time he refused all food, and moped about sad and stupid, so that it was most affecting to look at him. No one ventured to soothe or caress him, for we began to fear that he might be falling into a state of melancholy madness, and that it would not be safe to meddle with him. All we could do was to leave food and water near him. And so he went on day by day, moping and pining, and growing weaker and weaker, till he scarcely stirred from the room.

It was nearly a week later, as well as I remember, when my father and mother returned, late in the evening. The sound of the carriage wheels and the tramp of the horses, as they entered the stable-yard, was audible enough, and reached the ears of poor Nelson. He rose, staggered into the yard, and over to the coachman, who had come down from the coach-box. Then, licking his hand as the man stooped down to caress him, he uttered a faint cry and fell down at his feet. He was dead!—*Cassell's Family Magazine.*

Red Cloud's Speech.

Red Cloud, the well-known Sioux chief, visited the government school for Indians at Carlisle, Pa., and addressed the scholars in his own language. A prize of three dollars was offered for the best translation of this speech. We give a portion of the successful report, made by Luther Standing-Bear:

"You seem like my grand-children; and now I went pass through the shops and saw what you can be done. I saw the shoe-maker, harness-maker, tailor, carpenter, tinner, blacksmiths, and they all doing well. Here you see I wear a boots which is you make it. I was surprise that the blacksmith doing very good. Also the girls can washing clothes and sewing. Also I went pass through the school rooms and I saw some of you can write very fast, and read, and I was glad. Now, this is the thing what we send you here for, to learn white men's way. There is two roads, one is good and one is what we call a devil road. Another thing is, you know, if who do nothing, just put his hand on his back and lie down, so any dime not come to in his pocket itself, so you must do something with your hands. Now you must not homesick any; but you must try to be good and happier."

A Night of Peril.

Says the Leeds (Eng.) *Mercury*: A strange story of an escape was recently told us. A collier lad, going across a heath returning from his "turn" one evening suddenly slipped into a hole, but by some means managed to grasp the edge, and so held on by his fingers to this treacherous but only safeguard. The evening passed into the dusk, star after star came out, but no moon; hour after hour dragged on, and still the hapless miner gripped the edge of the shaft over which he hung with the tenacity of despair. At last dawn broke slowly, then gray light stole over the heath, breaking through the morning's mists, when he saw a party of mates passing at a distance. He called loudly for help. Guided by the voice they came. Still more nervously did he cling—in a few moments he might be safe. Then, as two strong arms grasp each of his wrists firmly, he ventures to look down the dreadful depths. One glance is enough; that one look tells him that his feet are within four inches of the bottom. It is to be feared that in his orisons the collier lad was not as thankful to Providence as he should have been.

He Was no Good.

"Wasn't Charley Green up to your house last night?" asked one young lady of another, during the hottest of the hot weather.

"Yes."

"How pleasant that was. I think he is just too nice for any use."

"Well, I don't," was the snappy reply.

"Why not?"

"O, because he's no good."

"What's the matter with him?"

"Why don't you think, after he had been there about half an hour, he asked Fanny and me to take a stroll with him, and of course we thought it meant ice-cream, for it was a lovely ice-cream night, and we were just boiling, and we went out only too quick."

"And didn't you get it?"

"Get it? He walked us six or eight squares, and then said it would be such fun to get weighed, and he took us into a grocery store and we got weighed, and that's all we did get. Now, what do you think of that kind of a man?"—*Merchant Traveller.*

Sam Patch's Last Jump.

Sam Patch was born in Rhode Island in 1807. He had been at sea, but became tired of that life, and went to work in a cotton mill at Patterson, N. S., where he developed a passion for jumping, and twice leaped from a bridge into the Passaic river a distance of ninety feet. He made a tour of the country, making several hazardous leaps. In 1829 he went to Niagara and jumped from the shelving rock midway between the summit of Goat Island and the water. He then came to Rochester, and in the presence of his friend Cochrane alone, jumped the upper falls. Soon afterward he performed the feat again in the presence of a great crowd. His third attempt was made November 13, and papers of the previous day contained the following notice: "Higher yet! Sam's last jump. Some things can be doneas well as others. There is no mistake in Sam Patch. Of the truth of this he will endeavor to show the good people of Rochester and vicinity next Friday, November 12th, at 2 o'clock P. M. Being determined to astonish the natives of the West before he returns to the Jerseys, he will have a scaffold twenty-five feet in height erected on the bridge of the Genesee Falls, in this village, from which he will fearlessly leap into the abyss below, a distance of 155 feet. Sam's bear, at 3 o'clock precisely, will make the same jump and follow his master. Moreover, Sam hopes that all the good people who attend this astonishing exhibition will contribute something toward remunerating him for the seemingly hazardous experiment." There were great crowds present, excursions having been arranged from all points in the vicinity. Sam was not a drunkard, and he was not drunk that day. He took a single glass of whiskey just before he made the leap. His address to the crowd as he stood looking down on the foaming water more than a hundred feet below him was as follows: "Napoleon was a great man and a great General. He conquered armies and nations, but he couldn't jump the Genessee Falls. Wellington was a great man and a great soldier. He conquered Napoleon, but he couldn't jump Genesee Falls. That was left for me to do and I can do it at will." His descent was irregular, and before he struck the water the people were sure that he gone to his death. It is said that one of the spectators bit off the end of his thumb in the excitement of the moment. It was declared by some that Sam had eluded the observation of the crowd and escaped alive. Occasional rumors of his appearance in other places were circulated, but all doubts were settled when on the 17th of the following March his body was found frozen in a cake of ice at the mouth of the river. He now lies in a little cemetery at Charlotte.

A Wonderful Clock.

The most astonishing thing I ever heard of in the way of a timepiece is a clock described by a Hindu rajah as belonging to a native princess of Upper India, and jealously guarded as the rarest treasure of her luxurious palace. In front of the clock's disk was a gong, swung upon poles, and near it was a pile of artificial human limbs. The pile was made up of the full number of parts for twelve perfect bodies, but all lay heaped together in seeming confusion.

Whenever the hands of the clock indicated the hour of one, out from the pile crawled just the number of parts needed to form the frame of one man, part joining itself to part with quick metallic click; and, when completed, the figure sprang up, seized a small mallet, and walking up to the gong, struck one blow that sent the sound pealing through every room and corridor of that stately castle. When two o'clock came, two men arose and did likewise; and so through all the hours of the day, the number of figures being the same as the number of the hour, till at noon and midnight, the entire heap sprang up, and, marching to the gong, struck one after another, each his blow, making twelve in all, and then fell to pieces again.

A Fight With an Eagle.

Lewis Williams, who lives in an isolated spot in the Preston mountains, a few miles from Stockport, Pa., having set a trap to capture a fox, which he had reason to believe was carrying away his chickens, went out one morning to look at it, and found it gone. The trap had been chained to a small stake in the ground, and this had been pulled up and was missing with the trap and chain. On his way home from a search for the animal, Mr. Williams saw a flock of crows in a piece of woods a quarter of a mile or so from his house. They were cawing furiously and circling around above the tree tops in one particular spot. Mr. Williams proceeded thither and had just entered the edge of the woods when he heard the rattling of a chain; and simultaneously an enormous bird strutted out from behind a tree, dragging the missing trap, chain and stake. The jaws of the trap were fastened to one leg of the bird, which was a bald eagle of the largest size.

The eagle flew from the ground and was rising with difficulty toward the top of a tall dead tree. Williams fired at it, maiming one of its wings, and it fell to the ground. Thinking to capture the bird alive, Williams approached it, but in spite of its crippled wing and the burden of the trap on its leg, the bird flew at him and attacked him with such a fury that he turned and fled from the woods.

Hurrying back home, Williams, without saying anything to others, procured a stout rope and a large feed-bag. On his way back to the woods he noticed that the crowds, which had attracted his attention to the spot in the first place, were hovering over the place where he had left the eagle, and from their peculiar cries and frantic actions he inferred that something unusual had occurred during his absence. The crows, knowing by the wonderful instinct they possess that the eagle was wounded, and hating as they do all large birds, had swooped down on the eagle and attacked it in its crippled condition. The attack had been disastrous to the crows, for when Williams again reached the spot there lay dead near the enraged eagle, and several others were dragging themselves away out of its reach, uttering the sharp, guttural cry which they only utter when wounded or in trouble.

The eagle no sooner saw Williams approaching again than it rushed at him. Williams had made a noose in one end of the rope he carried, and when the eagle flew at him he waited until it was almost upon him, and then quickly threw the noose over the bird's head and it slipped down around the wings. He then threw the bag over the bird. As Williams stood with his arms around the great body of the bird, endeavoring to secure the mouth of the bag around its legs, the eagle suddenly sprang against him, and striking him in the stomach with its one fore talon, with one fierce downward stroke, ripped the clothing from him, and tore the skin from the flesh in a long strip clear to the waist.

Williams quickly released the bird, and made haste to reach his house, supposing that he was terribly injured. Two men who were thrashing buckwheat for him were then informed of the presence of the eagle in the woods, and they went to the spot and succeeded in overpowering it. The eagle will measure at least eight feet from tip to tip of its wings, and stands nearly four feet high. These birds still nest in the wild and rocky elevations in that region.

Office-Holding Doesn't Pay.

The close observer of American political life must be sadly impressed by the many men whose financial downfall is directly traceable to their participation in public life. There is scarcely a county that does not furnish more than one man who entered public life in good circumstances and with bright prospects and who have become financial wrecks. Probably more than a majority of the men who enter public life meet with this fate and go down to their graves in poverty.

These wrecks are not confined to the men who have lost their moral character and become mere bummers, either. Honest, upright men who have maintained their personal integrity have found that participation in public life has brought in its train poverty and personal privation. Ex-Governor Bishop, of Ohio, who was a wealthy business man at the time of his election, is now traveling with a sample case as an ordinary salesman. The neglect of his business rendered unavoidable by attention to his public duties led to reverses which swamped him and compelled him in his old age to seek his livelihood by the uncertain and precarious methods of the commercial traveler.

The general tendency of participation in American public life is in this direction. The decayed political bummer, who once knew better days, is a sadly familiar sight in this country, and the class of which Governor Bishop is a notable example is also far too numerous. Indeed, it is the commonest thing in the world to hear men who have participated in public affairs declare that they were compelled to leave official life because they could not afford to stay in it. The small salaries paid to legislators, Congressmen and other officials and the constantly increasing expense of political campaigns are deterring many of our ablest men from entering public life at all and reducing to poverty many who do enter. This is not a pleasant truth for the American citizen to contemplate, but it is the truth, nevertheless.—*Phila. Times.*

St. John—"Ah, my dear, you can't make such mince

THE COLUMBIAN.

O. E. Elwell, J. K. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1884.

THE RESULT.

ALL DOUBT REMOVED.

CLEVELAND AND HENDRICKS ELECTED.

The official count of the vote in New York ended last Saturday, giving Cleveland a plurality in the state of 1107, deciding his election beyond any doubt. The following is the vote of the several States as nearly as can be ascertained, with the electoral vote. It will be seen that Cleveland has a majority of 37 in the Electoral College and nearly or quite 100,000 popular majority:

FOR CLEVELAND.

States.	Plural-ity.	Elec-tors.	States	Plural-ity.	Elec-tors.
Alabama	30,000	10	Missouri	30,000	15
Arkansas	28,000	7	New Jersey	4,100	9
Connecticut	1,200	6	New York	1,107	36
Delaware	4,200	3	N. Carolina	18,000	11
Florida	5,100	4	S. Carolina	47,000	9
Georgia	45,000	12	Tennessee	12,000	12
Indiana	5,500	15	Texas	98,500	13
Kentucky	45,000	13	Virginia	14,000	12
Louisiana	20,000	8	W. Virginia	4,000	6
Maryland	16,000	8			
Mississippi	35,000	9	Totals	444,700	219

FOR BLAINE.

States.	Plural-ity.	Elec-tors.	States.	Plural-ity.	Elec-tors.
California	10,000	8	Nevada	1,040	3
Colorado	3,000	3	N. Hshire	4,000	4
Illinois	15,000	22	Ohio	21,00	23
Iowa	18,00	13	Oregon	2,100	3
Kansas	63,000	9	Pinsylv'nia	80,000	30
Maine	20,000	6	Rh.de Island	7,000	4
M'sach'setts	15,000	14	Vermont	22,000	5
Michigan	4,000	13	Wisconsin	9,000	11
Minnesota	32,000	7			
Nebraska	20,000	5	Totals	356,100	182

Cleveland's Electoral majority, 37.
Cleveland's popular majority, 88,600.

James G. Blaine was serenaded the other night at his home in Maine, and in response made a bitter speech calculated to stir up strife between the north and the south. The more Mr. Blaine talks the better satisfied the people will be that they did the right thing in defeating him.

RETRIBUTION.

The abuse that the Republican party, from the defeated candidate down, are heaping upon poor old Dr. Burchard since the election, is unjust on their part and undeserved on his part. True it is that the Reverend gentleman made a speech to Mr. Blaine in the presence of a thousand clergymen brought together by the Republican managers for the purpose of giving Blaine a religious boost into the Presidency. True it is that Burchard characterized the Democratic party as the party of "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion," an alliterative appellation which Mr. Blaine forgot to resent until three days later, when he found it was being used to his disadvantage. And it is probably true that this speech cost Blaine many votes, and may have done sufficient damage of itself to change the result of the election. But why should Dr. Burchard be abused for uttering in those three words the war cry of the Republican party for twenty years past? For two decades or more the opposition has called us the "whiskey party." They have called us the party of ignorance because the laboring classes clung to us for protection against monopolies. They have called us the party of Romanism because the Irish vote has been cast with the Democratic party. And they have attempted to take to themselves all the glory and all the credit of crushing the rebellion, and charged the Democracy with being responsible for the attempted secession of the Southern States. Having never hesitated to charge all these things upon the Democratic party, why should Republicans curse Dr. Burchard for combining in three words the leading and favorite epithets which for years they have been pleased to apply to the Democratic organizations? Dr. Burchard, no doubt, believed that by repeating these time-worn charges, he would please the party that had made use of them for so long a time, and therefore that party is responsible for his intolerant utterances. That party taught him his lesson in bigotry and name-calling, and now when he stands up before his instructors and repeats what he has learned in their school, they turn upon him, and tell him he has opened his mouth and put his foot in it. By their sharp criticism of his language they admit that his allegation is false, and by this admission they also acknowledge that the charges which for years they have laid at the door of the Democracy are false, because if Dr. Burchard did not tell the truth, then his party has certainly been lying about us all along. But the day of retribution came at last, and the batteries that the Republican party has been using against us with success for two decades, have been turned upon them. Their falsehoods in regard to rum, Romanism and rebellion are now acknowledged by themselves as untrue, and with tearful eyes they are forced to admit that the repetition of their slanders by the Reverend Dr. Burchard at an inopportune moment has cost them the Presidency. Retributive justice is slow, but always sure.

Cleveland's Cabinet.

NO CREDENCE NEED BE GIVEN TO THOSE NAMED BY VARIOUS NEWSPAPERS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 18.—It may be positively stated that all the rumors now in circulation with regard to Mr. Cleveland's cabinet are the merest gossip. No man ever kept his official secrets more closely. During his administration few of his appointments and important official acts have been predicted before their public announcement, and very often his closest political friends had been as much in the dark as the outside world. Governor Cleveland keeps his own counsel well. He moves cautiously and deliberately, but when the decision is once made it is quickly declared and generally meets public approval. In selecting the men who, as cabinet officers, are to shape his administration at Washington and become his personal advisers, he will adopt the same course. It can be said that the subject has not yet received any serious thought from him, and will not until he lays down the gubernatorial office. Cabinet makers, in preparing their slates, should also bear in mind that Governor Cleveland has a fondness of men of ability, efficiency, and honesty, who are not active seekers for places. The cabinet, accordingly, is likely to be a genuine surprise to the country.

When he will resign the governorship is not positively known, but it is probable that he will retire not later than January 1. This will relieve him of the labor of preparing the annual message to the legislature and give him time for rest and preparation for his duties at Washington.

The official vote of Pennsylvania gives Blaine a majority of 81,019.

The Country is Safe.

It is natural that the more enthusiastic supporters of Mr. Blaine should now take a rather gloomy view of the prospects of the country for the four years beginning with the fourth day of March next. To the older Republicans in particular it will seem for a while as if everything was going to rack and ruin. The Republican party came into power in a time so stormy, and excited from the first so eager a devotion among its members, that they can hardly imagine it should ever be allowed to go out of power or that its defeat should not be injurious to public interests.

The great collection of hummers and camp followers which tagged after the Republican party while it was victorious, will be pretty sure to fall away from it now that it is beaten. Old principles and old attachments do not trouble these people, and if the scent of the loaves and fishes comes from the Democratic quarter, they will be pretty sure to start in that direction. But the old Republicans, many of them the survivors of the Liberty men and the Free Soilers, will not take things so easily; and in the country towns all sorts of Republicans, except the young men, will have, perhaps, for the next three months a little of the alarm and anxiety which the respectable old Federalists had in 1800 at the time of Jefferson's first election.

Of course, the feeling of the Republicans is a good deal slighter than that of the Federalists was, but it is just as absurd. In fact, it is more absurd, for the folly of supposing that the good or the bad elements of politics and national life are confined to any one political party, and are not about equally distributed among all parties, ought to be more evident after the Government has been administered by various parties for nearly a hundred years than the similar folly was to the Federalists of 1800, who had only seen the Government conducted by themselves. But something of the feeling survives, and manifests itself in the apprehensions which some Republican journals and men of business have of bad times, which are to come in some indefinable way, from the fact that by a narrow plurality the Democrats have elected a President.

But, good gentlemen of the mourning and prophetic mien, what of it? If the Democrats are the ogres you seem to suppose they are, and are bent on eating up the national prosperity, flesh, blood, and bones, how can they do it? Is the Democratic House of Representatives bent on doing something very detrimental and atrocious? The Republicans in the Senate will save the country in that case; and we suppose also that they won't confirm any bad appointments which may be made by the Democratic Executive. In fact, they may possibly refuse to confirm good appointments. The Senate will be Republican till 1887 in any event, and if the President and Democrats in the House should do anything very foolish, the elections of 1886 will go the other way pretty conclusively.

It is, of course, too early to conjecture what the Democratic President will do, but we would respectfully remind all heavy-spirited Republicans that, unless the next House of Representatives is very unlike its recent predecessors, the Democrats in it will be found contending under men like Randall and Holman for rigid economy of appropriation and administration, and will be opposed and obstructed by the Republicans in the Senate. And the thick-and thin Republicans whose fears we are trying to allay, will probably support the Senate in its attempt to make the appropriations as extravagant as possible.

Unless the Republicans and Democrats both go wrong, it is hard to see why the Government should not be fairly well managed till 1887. So we entreat our saddened Republican friends to smile once more. Perhaps they will beat the Democracy in 1886. Perhaps they will carry the country in 1888, and perhaps they won't before 1988; but they certainly don't deserve to get another election till every mother's son of them realizes that the Constitution is not going to be dumped into the Potomac because there is a Democratic President in the White House, and another Democratic House of Representatives in the Capitol. This country is all right, and its safety doesn't depend upon keeping any particular party in power.—*N. Y. Sun.*

New York by Vote.

HOW CLEVELAND'S MAJORITY WAS CUT DOWN FROM 75,000 TO 43,000.

In the city 220,000 votes were cast, with a preponderance of 43,000 in favor of the Democracy. As this looks like a first rate majority, the superficial observers who note that Cleveland had 43,000 over Blaine on the vote stated above will be apt to suppose that all was fair and right. But it was not. The Democracy should have cast for Cleveland 150,000 votes at least for the Comptroller, which is the only clear party vote here in this election shows about that proportion. Plummer got as many votes as the Republican party proper can cast. He received 53,926, and the other two candidates—Tammany and the County Democracy show the total outside of that vote. Tammany cast 76'973 and the County Democracy 84,709. If we suppose that eleven thousand citizens, independent of party, voted for Koew—and more would not be likely to, this leaves for the Democracy the figures above named, 150,000. With 25,000 votes from those Independent Republicans who bolted Blaine, this would have given Cleveland 175,000. Instead of that, he received in this city only 133,443. His vote was therefore nearly 43,000 short. He received the 22,000 from the Republican Independents, which leaves him, in fact, only 107,000 Democratic votes. They went to Blaine; for while the straight Republican vote for a good reputable Republican was only 68,926 Blaine's vote was 89,652. But Blaine did not get the straight Republican vote. He did not get so large a vote from Republicans as Plummer did. Perhaps a good portion of those Independents who bolted from Blaine voted for Plummer; thus there was probably made up by Democratic treachery both what Blaine lost of the Republican vote and what he had in excess of the straight Republican candidate. That would account for the lost 43,000. From what Democratic camp were they sold? It is noteworthy that while Cochrane, a straight Tammany candidate, received only 74,000, Grant, the Tammany candidate for Mayor, had 84,000. This is one indication of an increase probably secured by votes delivered to Blaine; but there are other indications that will need explanation.—*Ex.*

How the President is Chosen.

THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM, AND IN WHAT MANNER THE COUNT IS MADE.

Technically speaking, the president is not elected by the people, and the people do not vote directly for any presidential candidate. They cast their ballots for electors, and these electors choose a president and a vice president. In each state the number of electors is equal to the number of senators and representatives which the state has in congress. In New York there are thirty-six electors. Each party has an electoral ticket with the names of these thirty-six electors printed on it. The electoral ticket which receives the greatest number of popular ballots in the State will be chosen by the people and the electors named on it will be entitled to give their votes for the candidate whom they represent.

The electors who are chosen will meet in each State on the first Wednesday in December and cast their votes for a president and vice-president. As a matter of law they can then vote for whom they please. They are not legally bound to vote for Cleveland or Blaine, or any other person who was a candidate before the people. As a matter of usage and public trust they are expected to vote for the candidate whom they are pledged to support.

Certificates of the votes cast by the electors in each state are then made out and sent to Washington. These certificates will be opened in the presence of the senate and house of representatives and counted on the second Wednesday in February. The total number of electoral votes is 401. The candidate for president reciving the majority of these—that is, 201—will be declared president. If no person has such majority, then the election goes into the house of representatives, which is required to choose a president from the persons—not exceeding three—who have received the most electoral votes for president. In the house the vote is by states, each state having one vote.

"The Cleveland Gem."

Gov. Cleveland has received a new honor. His name has been attached to the finest diamond ever cut in the New World. Simon Dessau, the New York diamond importer, on the day after election commenced cutting a very large diamond, weighing 78 carats, which will weigh forty to fifty carats when finished. It will be worth $40,000 to $50,000 when cut. Mr. Dessau has named it "The Cleveland Gem," and as such it promises to become historical, being the largest and most perfect gem ever cut on the American Continent.

The stone was shown when partly finished to Gov. Cleveland, who was much pleased with the compliment. It will be sent to the New Orleans Exposition. This New World's Kohinoor was found at the Cape of Good Hope about eight years ago, and has been owned by English brokers until two months ago, when Mr. Dessau bought it. His intention was to cut it at once, but the enthusiasm of his father, D. S. Dessau, prevented it. The old gentleman is an ardent supporter of Gov. Cleveland and he insisted it should not be cut until after the election. "If Cleveland is elected it shall be called the Cleveland Gem," and it was so agreed.

Blaine's Apology Looked For.

Two days after the election, when it was well known to all who had access to the returns and understood simple arithmetic, that Cleveland had received a majority of 1,200 in New York State, Mr. Blaine gave out to the Associated Press the following:

"I am advised that there have been frauds committed in New York State. I believe that an honest vote of the State gives a Republican plurality and I ask the committee to see that we have a fair and honest count.

I feel entirely confident that the honest vote of New York, without change or manipulation, will show a plurality for the Republican electors of not less than 1,500. I do not speak idly, but from the most accurate data carefully furnished me from the most competent sources.

I do not believe the American people will accept a fraudulent result. The Republicans have carried the Northern States by more than 300,000 majority and they do not propose to have the leading State taken from them by fraud."

When the foregoing remarkable deliverance came from Mr. Blaine, even Johnny Davenport could not suggest where, when or by whom a single fraud or mistake had been committed, and Mr. Blaine either deliberately falsified or he was bewildered into idiotic babbling by defeat when he declared that frauds "had been committed in New York state;" that "the honest vote of New York, without change or manipulation, will show a plurality for the Republican electors of not less than 1,500," and that he did "not speak idly, but from the most accurate data carefuraished me (him) from the most competent sources."

Such a proclamation coming from a candidate for President presented the gravest questions to the American people, and if credited as a candidate for President should be credited could not fail to disturb the business and political tranquillity of the country. Fortunately, however, Mr. Blaine had presented so many extravagant and dramatic assertions and denials to the public during the last month of the campaign, that his reckless proclamation asserting his own election passed as the dying throes of defeated ambition.

It is of little moment to the country whether Mr. Blaine shall apologise to the people for his foolish and false imputation upon the State of New York; but it is of some moment to Mr. Blaine that he shall manfully recall his grave charge that has been dissipated by the official returns, until not the trace of a shadow of fraud remains. It was unmanly to make such a deliverance without so much as the semblance of truth to warrant it, and it was specially unbecoming and undignified in a Presidential candidate thus to play the petty tricks of the ward politician when the nation was soberly declaring its sovereign will; but it is much more unmanly for Mr. Blaine to permit the charge to remain uncorrected, when every school boy in the land knows that he must have been either untruthful or demented.

Now that the smoke of the battle has cleared away, and no frauds have been discovered, and the "most accurate data" of Mr. Blaine proves to have been a fraud upon truth, Mr. Blaine would be no less just to himself than to the country by manfully recalling his foolish accusation and apologizing for his error. He has lost the Presidency, but there is no reason why a defeated candidate for the Presidency must lose the respect of the American people.—*Phila. Times.*

Debts of the Campaign.

THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE OWING A LARGE SUM—BLUFF BETS ON BLAINE.

NEW YORK, November 18.

There were rumors here this morning that the Republican national committee is heavily in debt and has not a penny in the treasury. It is said that the money is due to many persons, including arrearages for rent, printing, music, uniforms and other paraphernalia of the campaign, and also includes money advanced by individuals for missionary work in the interior of the State. It is even said that the dinner at Delmonico's, like the famous Dorsey dinner of 1880, remains unpaid for. None of the Republican committee could be found this evening to throw any light on the story of their bankruptcy, but no Republicans could be found to deny it.

Said Dwight Lawrence: "There is no doubt that the national committee is swamped in debt, but I am not prepared to say that the sum is as large as $190,000 as is reported. We have been beaten by two things—the Delmonico dinner and Dr. Burchard's foolish speech.

Speaking of the curious fact that before the election, while Cleveland had the call in the betting at 10 to 7 on Kelly & Bliss' books Blaine led on the general result at 10 to 8 and 10 to 6, when it was conceded that to win Blaine must have this State, one gentleman said: "It is easily explained. The Democrats feel confident of the State and the odds they offered seemed based on good judgment. It was necessary to counteract this effect I know that the money piled into Kelly & Bliss' pool-room during the last week of the campaign to keep up the odds on Blaine on the general result came from the Republican national committee by the check of Chairman Jones. His losses in this way must be something enormous, and there is no question in my mind that the claim put forth on election night that Blaine was elected and afterwards maintained was done so that Jone's friends might hedge out a good part of their money."

The South.

ALL QUIET THERE AND THE REPORTS OF TROUBLE SHOWN TO BE FALSE.

ATLANTA, Ga, Nov. 17.—Ever since the conclusion of the presidential election the newspapers at a distance have been furnished with special dispatches calculated to show that the negroes of the south were in a state of neendiarism and riot. If a fire took place the correspondents were ready to manufacture rumors of negro complicity. If the colored people hold an ordinary meeting for church or social purposes, it is represented as a plot for a riot; if a building is burned likewise. The truth is, that all these reports are unjust to both blacks and whites.

There is some uneasiness felt by the blacks regarding their future under democratic rule, but the white people and such journals as the *Constitution*, have been unremitting in assuring them. Such house burning and riots as may take place are in the ordinary course of events, and have no special relation to the race feeling or politics. The South is perfectly quiet and orderly, with the races in perfect harmony, and in no state is this more true than in Georgia.

ITEMS.

There are 136,000 fisherman in France. The coast fisheries provide employment for only 53,000 of this great force, so that 83,000 French fishermen make their livelihood out of foreign waters. The value of fish captured in 1883 was £1,289,976, of which more than £3,000,000 worth were drawn from outside their own waters. About four fishermen out of every thousand are drowned during the year.

It turns out that the Lackawanna Iron company is somewhat stuck on its contract to deliver the Canadian Pacific Railway 10,000 tons of steel rails at $26.50 at lake ports. An agent of the Lackawanna, it seems, saw W. W. Scranton and Walter Scranton on a Montreal sleeping car, on their way to attend a wedding, and imagined that they were going to try to get the Canadian Pacific contract for the Scranton Steel Company. He therefore made haste to bid for it $2 a ton lower than the price of the English mills. It is thought the company loses heavily on the order.

The Auburn State Prison deficit for October is $4,700. One contract, employing over 100 men, expired on the 8th inst., and only 500 out of 770 inmates are now employed on contract work.

The coinage executed at the United States Mint in Philadelphia during October amounted to 4,476,505 pieces, valued at $1,411,700. This amount was made up of 1,300,000 silver dollar, 501,505 dimes, 87,000 five-cent pieces, and 1,805,000 cents.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall-St., N. Y. aug 11-1 y.

WANTED!

FIFTY GIRLS!

TO KNIT AND CROCHET.

GOOD WAGES. PAY WEEKLY.

Light, steady work given out to be made at home. Work and material furnished, called for and delivered free by express.

Globe Knitting Co.,

823 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache or produce constipation—*other iron medicines do.*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.

Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

GRAND JURY LIST.

FOR DECEMBER TERM.

Bloom—W H Dell, N. E Fowler, D W Armstrong.
Berwick—Charles Hase, Wm. Roup.
Catawissa—Thos Harder.
Center—William Yohe.
Conyngham—Martin Laughlin.
Fishingcreek—Frank Hess.
Greenwood—D K Parker.
Hemlock—Richard Ivey, Mathias Moore, W. P. Leiby, William Girton.
Locust—C W Miller, Peter Gable.
Main—Reuannel Kouser.
Montour—William Trowbridge.
Mt. Pleasant—Mathias Shaeffer.
Orange—H C Bowman.
Pine—Harvey Lunger, Joshua Robbins.
Roaring Creek—Leander Fetterman.
Sugarloaf—James M Shultz.

JURY LIST.

FOR DECEMBER TERM.

Bloom—Harry Eshelman, C I Thomas, A Noble, Joseph Rucadie.
Beaver—John S. Bond, Enoch Rittenhouse.
Berwick—J E Vannatta.
Briarcreek—Gideon Michael, Cyrus Smith.
Catawissa—Albert Kline, Gideon Holdernan.
Centre—Henry R Remley, William Miller.
Centralia—Edward Donohue, Martin Walsh, C G Murphy, H J Dyke.
Conyngham—Daniel Goodman, John Crane, Michael Monaghan, John P Hannon.
Fishingcreek—Samuel Smith, W N Hosler.
Greenwood—Nehemiah Kitchen, John I Watts.
Hemlock—E J Ohl.
Locust—Elijah Cleaver, William Beaver.
Mo tour—Henry Yost.
Mt. Pleasant—Isaac Mordan.
Orange—William Fleckenstine.
Scott—Clark Kressler, J W Hartman, Robert Pursell.
Sugarloaf—Jesse Fritz, J P Fritz.

SECOND WEEK.

Bloom—Charles Dieterick, Charles Yost, W C Crawford, Bernard Stohner, E Jacobs, Levi Cox, Francis Jacoby.
Beaver—Daniel E Troy, Isaac Klingeman.
Berwick—J W Kisner, Wm H Freas.
Catawissa—James C Reeder, Pinkerton Drumheller, Jacob Yetter, S B Shawn.
Centralia—Joseph Steel, Thos Gregg, James Barret.
Fishingcreek—Wm M Stoker, John W Kramer.
Franklin—Peter Ford.
Greenwood—Leo W Unger.
Jackson—William Parks.
Locust—James Bird, Pninas Thomas.
Madison—Jacob Zeisloft, G W Wellver.
Maine—J P Houck.
Mifflin—D C Bond, J Hietler, J O Winterstein, E B Brown, Adam Miller.
Mt. Pleasant—Ellis Dribelbis.
Roaring Creek—Abraham Beaver.
Scott—Jacob Terwilliger.

TRIAL LIST.

Col Co M S F & L Ass vs C R Barnes et al.
Col Co M S F & L Ass vs C R Barnes et al.
Col Co M S F & L Ass vs C R Barnes et al.
Lewis Yetter's Exr vs Wm Yeager.
Ira Hess vs Wm Patterson.
Robr McHenry vs Wm E Patterson
Philip Litchard vs John Sheaffer.
Eli Weaver vs Augustus Weaver's Exr.
Lloyd Shuman vs N & W B Rwy Co.
Gideon Stocker's Adm vs Thomas Hickey.
Stephen Wolf vs David M Miller.
W Fetter vs N & W B R'y Co.
Jacob Haines vs N & W B Rwy Co.
C G Murphy vs Jane Heron et al.
Jane Moyer vs James Lewars Administrator.
John Brobee vs William Billman.
John Brobee vs Andrew Rupp.
Daniel R. Gardner vs William Gingles.
H. M Weir vs Richard Angel et al.
Hiram Crasy et ux vs A B Croop.
David Wilson et ux vs Harvey Graham.
Lydia Robbins vs Jacob B Stoker's Adm.
Wellington Yeager, Adm vs David Helwig Exr et terre tenant.
Peter Helwig's Exr's vs Peter Helwig.
John Longenberger vs Aaron Rose et al.
George Boyer vs Thomas Geraghty.
George Bevan vs L A Riley & Co.
James Lewar's Adm vs Jacob Weaver et ux.
Andrew Orvil vs N & W B Rwy Co.
McCready Bros vs The Cane M F Insurance Co.
D S Lambach vs J W & S A Smith.
Adams & Son vs Joseph Meyer's Trustees.
Isaac C Burrel vs P & R R Railroad Co.
Daniel Zarr et al vs George Reifsnyder et al.
Mary W Holmes vs J S Woods et ux.
J R Robbins & Son vs Charles Hughes.
Thos E Edwards et al vs Evan Buckalew.
Abner Welsh vs C R Mendenhall.
John Rush et al vs Pennsylvania R R Co.
M A Silby et ux vs C S Hellingrat et ux.
Francis Lafountain's use vs Wm. Miller.
Charles Kern vs John Brobee.
O J Rockenbaker vs Charles Hugees.
Joseph Cole vs W H Coxe.
H E Beacock vs Wm Masteller.
James Kinsley vs Al C Woodward & J B Trathen.
C D Fowler vs Boro of Berwick.
Casper Frantz vs Boro of Berwick.
Marion Richard vs Charles Reichard.
John Groz vs John R Grotz
A A Shumay & Co vs C Ellis Adm.
George Long vs Catawissa M S F & L Association.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all legatees, creditors, and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors, that the following administration and guardian accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphans' Court to be held in Bloomsburg, on Monday December 1st, 1884, at 2 o'clock p. m. on said day.

No. 1. The first and final account of George M. Rower, administrator of Jemima Mosteller, late of Briarcreek township, deceased.

No. 2. The account of M. E. Seybert, administrator of Susan Seybert, administratrix of Samuel Seybert, late of Orange township, deceased.

No. 3 The first and partial account of Jackson Leiby, executor of Daniel Leiby, late of Locust township, deceased.

No. 4. The final account of John Vance, guardian of George M. Kline, a minor child of Harmon Kline, late of Scott township, deceased.

No. 5. The first and final account of John Appleman, guardian of Charles Harris, a minor child and heir of Jacob Harris, late of Hemlock township, deceased.

No. 6. The second and final account of S. C. Jayne, administrator of Lydia W. Dodson, late of the Borough of Berwick, deceased.

No. 7. The first and final account of Allen Nann, executor of Peter Gearhart, late of Beaver township, deceased.

No. 8. The first and final account of Samuel Musgrave, administrator of Mary C. Musgrave late of Greenwood township, deceased.

No. 9. The first and final account of William J. Knorr, administrator of Hannah Knorr, late of the Town of Bloomsburg, deceased.

No. 10. Third and final account of William Eyer and Catherine Ritter, administrators of John Ritter, late of Catawissa township, deceased.

No. 11. The first and final account of George Linn, administrator of Rebecca Linn, late of Montour township, deceased.

G. W. STERNER, Register & Recorder.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF FRANCES KOSTENBAUDER, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Columbia County to make distribution of the fund in hands of the administrator to and among the parties entitled thereto, in the estate of Frances Kostenbauder, deceased, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, Nov. 15, 1884, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all parties interested in said estate must appear and present their claims.

L. E. WALLER, Auditor.

Oct 18-ts

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH HARTMAN, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the executor of Joseph Hartman, deceased, to and among the parties entitled thereto, will sit at the office of John C. Yocum Esq., in the town of Catawissa, on Friday, November 14th, 1884, at half past one o'clock, p. m., of said day, to attend to the duties of his appointment, when and where all persons having any claims upon said fund will appear and prove the same, or be forever debarred from any share of the same.

J. H. MAIZE, Auditor.

Oct. 13, 1884. oct 17-ts

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

WILLIAM MEARS, } vs. CAMDEN MEARS. } No. 183, September term, 1884. Ft. Fa. No. 42, September term 1884. Oct 1, 1884 on motion of B. F. Zarr, money ordered to be paid into court and F. P. Billmeyer appointed auditor to make distribution among the lien creditors.

BY THE COURT.

Certified from the records Oct. 7, 1884.

W. KRICKBAUM, Proth'y.

In pursuance of the above the auditor will sit at his office in Bloomsburg on Friday, November 14, 1884, at 10 o'clock, a. m., to perform the duties of his appointment, or be debarred from receiving any share of said fund.

F. P. BILLMEYER, Auditor.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer, who expresses and P. O. address.

DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

NOV 14-4 W d

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate!

The undersigned will offer at Public Sale on

Thursday Dec. 11 '84

one farm situated in Mt. Pleasant township, Columbia county, Pa.,

141 Acres

of land lying near the village of Light Street adjoining Fishingcreek on the south and east and land of A. C. VanLiew on the north and ——— Grimes' on the west, about 120 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation the balance in timber, a large

Brick House

and a good well of water at the door, large bank barn and well of water, all in good condition, wagon house and out buildings on the premises.

ALSO

at the same time a large

Grist and Flouring Mill

and farm in Scott township in the village of Light Street, Col Co., Pa., over

100 Acres

of land, 75 acres of farm land and in a good state of cultivation, the balance securing the water right,

2 DWELLING HOUSES

and a bank barn and out buildings on the premises, four pair of burrs and all of the necessary machinery in mill, all in good condition and working order, good water power and plenty of water at all times, fed by Fishingcreek.

Will sell on easy payments. Full conditions made known on day of sale. Possession will be given April 1, 1885, and good title will be given.

Sale to commence at 10 A. M.

JOHN KELCHNER, Light Street, Pa.

nov 14-4 w

ORPHANS' COURT SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate!

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' court of Columbia County, the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Evan Welliver, deceased, will sell at public sale on the premises, on

Saturday, Nov. 22, '84.

at one o'clock P. M., the following described real estate, to-wit:

TRACT No. 1.

Situate in the township of Montour, Columbia County, Penna., bounded and described as follows,

BEGINNING at a white oak grub and running thence by land of Francis Evans North forty-one degrees west one hundred and eleven perches and one-tenth to a hickory grub; thence by land of James Barton, north sixty degrees East twenty-nine perches to a white oak; thence by land of the estate of William Ivy, South thirty-two degrees East one hundred and eighty perches to a white oak and thence South fifty-four degrees West eleven perches and six-tenths to the place of beginning, CONTAINING thirteen acres four perches and allowance of six per cent for roads, &c., more or less.

TRACT No. 2.

Situate partly in Montour and partly in Hemlock townships, Columbia Co., bounded on the North and East by land of Reuben Guild and on the South and West by land of John Walter CONTAINING about ten acres, more or less.

On tract No. 1. there is a good two story frame dwelling house and a bank barn nearly new, a good well and pump at the house and a stream of fresh water running through the land, a young apple orchard and other fruit trees, all cleared land and in a good state of cultivation.

Tract No. 2 part clear and part woodland.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of sale, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi.

JOHN E. WELLIVER, Administrator.

Oct 25, 1884.
Oct 31-3 t

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, on

Saturday, Dec. 6, 1884,

at 2 o'clock P. M., the following described real estate, to-wit:

The undivided one-half interest in the following described real estate: a lot of ground situate in the town of Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, and state of Pennsylvania, BEGINNING at the corner of a lot of ground formerly of Thomas Harris and running thence along the east side of Iron Street northwestwardly about forty feet to a corner of lot formerly of Robison King, now owned by Jacob Millard, thence by the same northeastwardly two hundred and fourteen feet to an alley, thence along the same southeastwardly about forty feet to said Harris lot, thence along the same two hundred and fourteen feet to the place of beginning, CONTAINING eight thousand five hundred feet, be the same more or less, whereon are erected a two-story frame dwelling house and out buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of I. W. McKelvy vs. Mary Lewis, and to be sold as the property of Mary Lewis. Al Vend Ex.

Elwell, Atty.

ALSO

The undivided one-half interest in the following described real estate: a lot of ground situate in the town of Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia and state of Pennsylvania, BEGINNING at the corner of a lot of ground formerly of Thomas Harris, and running thence along the east side of Iron Street northwestwardly about forty feet to a corner of lot formerly of Robison King, now owned by Jacob Millard, thence by the same northeastwardly two hundred and fourteen feet to an alley, thence along the same southeastwardly about forty feet to said Harris lot, thence along the same two hundred and fourteen feet to the place of beginning, CONTAINING eight thousand five hundred feet, be the same more or less, whereon are erected a two-story frame dwelling house and out buildings.

Seized, taken into execution, at the suit of I. W. McKelvy vs. John Hooper, and to be sold as the property of said John Hooper. Al. Fi. Fa.

Elwell, Atty.

JOHN MOURSY, Sheriff.

$1000 Pay for Agents. $100 to $200 per mo. made selling our Grand New History, Famous and Decisive Battles of the World. Write to J. C. McCurdy & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. marsh-1y ald

SALESMEN WANTED Liberal Commission or Salary and Expenses. Address P. N. NICHOLAS & Co., Nurserymen, Geneva, N. Y., growers of all the new and old Fruits and Ornamentals. Oct 16-4w

AGENTS WANTED—For the lives of

Blaine & Logan, Cleveland & Hendricks.

In 1 vol by T. W. Knox. In 1 vol by Hon A Harnum. The *Best* and *Cheapest*. Each vol., 500 pages, $1.50. 50 per cent to Agents. Outfit *free*. Address HARTFORD PUBLISHING CO., Hartford, Conn.

B. F. HARTMAN

REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING

AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES

North American of Philadelphia.
Franklin, " "
Pennsylvania, " "
York, of Pennsylvania.
Hanover, of N. Y.
Queens, of London.
North British, of London.
Office on Market Street, No. 8, Bloomsburg.
Oct. 24.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ELIZABETH WALTER, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the administrator in the estate of Elizabeth Walter, deceased, will sit at the office of Knorr & Wintersteen in Bloomsburg, on Tuesday, Nov. 18th at 10 a. m., when and where all parties interested in said estate must appear and present their claims.

L. S. WINTERSTEEN, Auditor.

oct17-4w

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, on

Monday, Dec. 1st, '84,

at 2 o'clock P. M., all that certain Real Estate situate in the borough of Berwick, Columbia Co., and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: BEGINNING at the corner of road leading to Evansville and Columbia Avenue, thence West by said Avenue, a distance of 20 feet to lot No. 39, thence South along said lot, a distance of 160 feet to an alley, thence East along said alley a distance of 120 feet to an alley, thence North along said alley 40 feet to road leading to Evansville, thence along said road a distance of 125 feet more or less, to the place of beginning, being lots numbers 40, 41, and 42 in Bowman's addition to Berwick, Pa., at the end of Market street, whereon are erected a two story frame dwelling house and out buildings.

Seized, taken in execution, at the suit of Francis Evans vs. George Du

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21 1884.

Correct Railroad Time Table.

Trains on the Philadelphia & R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:36 a. m.	11:52 a. m.
4:36 p. m.	6:13 p. m.

—o—

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
*7:05 a. m.	8:28 a. m.
11:17 a. m.	11:53 a. m.
4:36 p. m.	4:36 p. m.

The 8:28 a. m. train connects at Northumberland with the 9:35 train on Pennsylvania road, reaching Philadelphia at 3:15 p. m.

The 11:53 train connects with Philadelphia and Reading road at Rupert reaching Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

The 11:53 train connects with Pennsylvania road at Northumberland at 1:50, reaching Philadelphia at 7:35 p. m.

The 4:36 p. m. train connects with Pennsylvania road at Northumberland at 8:05 p. m., and reaches Philadelphia at 3:55 a. m.

—o—

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
11:27 a. m.	12:01 p. m.
6:30 p. m.	4:15 p. m.

Public Sales.

John Kelchner will sell real estate in Scott township on December 11th. See advertisement.

The administrator of John F. Hutchison will sell personal property on December 4th. See advertisement.

The administrator of Evan Welliver will sell real estate on November 22d. See advertisement.

The executor of M. S. Appleman will sell at public sale on Saturday, November, 22nd, at one o'clock, p. m., a valuable farm in Cooper township, Montour county, and a lime stone quarry. See advertisement.

J. M. Dewitt, Administrator of M. A. Ammerman, deceased, will sell valuable real estate on the premises in Fishingercek township on Friday, November, 21st. See advertisement.

C. F. Knapp has in his pen two of the largest hogs to be found in this county.

Several inches of snow fell on Tuesday night.

HOUSE FOR RENT.—Apply to Samuel Neyhard or M. Wnykoop, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Miss Bessie Monroe of Rupert gave a very enjoyable party to her young friends last Tuesday night.

A child of Geo. Beidleman was buried on Monday. It is said to have died of scarlet fever.

About thirty of our citizens went to Berwick on Friday evening of last week to attend a jubilee in honor of the election of Cleveland and Hendricks.

Bargains unprecedented are now offered in Fall and Winter clothing. Elegant styles, new patterns, enticing prices. At the popular store of David Lowenberg.

Mr. Cyrus B. White of Orangeville and Miss Anna Seybert of Beach Haven, were married in the parlors of the Exchange Hotel on Wednesday afternoon, by Rev. D. S. Metzler of Beach Haven.

The ox-roast at Catawissa on Saturday last was a grand success. The ox was well roasted. The parade in the evening was a fine one, but lacked in torches. About seventy-five went over from this place.

A few more boxes of paper at 15 cents, reduced from 25 cents. Only two dozen left. Each box contains 24 sheets of fine paper and 24 envelopes. COLUMBIAN store.

Country dealers can obtain Christmas and New Year cards at wholesale at the COLUMBIAN store. We have a large stock to select from.

A word to the wise.—The most complete and varied stock of Fall and Winter goods can now be seen at the popular store of David Lowenberg.

A literary entertainment will be given by the Philologian Society in Institute Hall on next Thursday evening, November 27th. Admission free.

FOR RENT.—A farm of 100 acres in Franklin township, Lycoming county, 80 acres cleared by Jonathan Hartman, Derrs, P. O. Columbia county.
Nov. 21-2w*

The following communication comes from South Conyngham:

"If South Conyngham is not entitled to the prize flag, it is entitled to the banner in honor and purity. Its Democracy can neither be bought or sold."

The *Sentinel* should vent its wrath on the Democracy of Columbia county instead of the COLUMBIAN. It was the Democratic party that defeated our contemporary so overwhelmingly in its attempt to elect a Republican to a prominent office.

A Women's Christian Temperance Union Society was organized in this place on Monday afternoon. There was one president chosen, and a vice-president from every denomination in the place. The Society was organized by Rev. Mrs. Gearhart of Williamsport.

The new skating rink in course of erection where Mr. Mendenhall formerly had his lumber yard, is about 60 feet wide and 110 feet long. It seems large enough to accommodate our people, and is built expressly for a rink, having no posts in the centre to obstruct the skaters.

Instructions in all branches of Drawing and Penmanship by Mrs. E. R. Gardner, teacher of Drawing and Penmanship in B. S. N. S. Class, Friday afternoon, Saturday morning and afternoon. Institute terms.
MRS. E. R. GARDNER, B. S. N. S.
Nov 21-4w

During the present campaign the COLUMBIAN has lost two subscribers who did not approve of our position on local politics. We have, however, added about 100 new names to our list in the same time, and still they come.

The boiler used in Rawlings' Meat Market to run a chopper in the cellar, exploded last Friday morning. The floor in the market room was torn up, and a large joist was broken off square. Silas Mostellar was running the engine, and was thrown half the length of the cellar, and was injured by the shock. He was able to be out next day. The explosion was caused by running cold water in the boiler.

Matthew McHenry of Jackson township, shot a large buck on Bloody Run, in Sullivan county, on Saturday last, and on Wednesday sold J. L. Girton, of the St. Elmo saloon, the saddles, which weighed when neatly dressed, 67 pounds. The deer was hit with ball in two places, viz: on the hind leg, breaking it, and back of the shoulder blade. A grandson of Mr. McHenry fired the second and fatal shot, while the buck was running upon three legs. Mr. M. has killed a large number in his time, but not many this season. He will hardly score as many as his father, John McHenry, now deceased, who killed over one thousand.

There is a very short answer to the allegation of the *Sentinel* that the junior editor of this paper some years since, acted as window-book man for the republicans in this town or elsewhere. The allegation is utterly and unqualifiedly false.

You will find the largest stock of millinery goods at Mrs. Maize's at the very lowest prices. She has just returned from the city with all the latest styles. Call and see.

When a merchant has goods on hand that will not bring what they are worth, he must either reduce the price or keep the goods on the shelves until they are unsaleable at any price.

We still have several hundred copies of the History of Columbia county, and as the demand for the work is by no means what we expected, we must sell them at a low figure, or keep them. There has already been a number of reductions in price until they have come down to $1.50 which is actually less than cost. But we must sell them, and we now offer a discount of 10 per cent. on this price until January 1st, which makes the price $1.35 for a book of 600 pages, nicely bound in cloth, illustrated, and containing much valuable information. Two thousand copies ought to have been sold in this county in 60 days after the books were published. In point of fact only about 700 have been sold up to this time. Is it possible that so few people are interested in our local history? The book ought to be in every house, at least for the information of the younger people and now is the time to buy. It will make a nice Christmas present.
Nov. 21-3w

For Decorating.

Just received at the COLUMBIAN store a line of goods for hand-painting, consisting of Brass Plaques, Papier Mache Plaques, crescents, crosses, circles, triangles, leaves, Holly-wood paper cutters and Photograph frames, Hammered brass plaques, &c.

Resolutions.

WHEREAS, It has pleased an almighty and all-wise God to remove from our midst, by death, Miss Jennie Snyder, a faithful, devoted and pious teacher of our Sunday School, and

WHEREAS, Her death has not only prostrated her parents with grief, but has also shed a gloom of sadness over all who knew her. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to her parents in this their hour of extreme affliction, our heart-felt sympathy, and recommend them to the comforts of an all-merciful God who does all things well.

FRANCIS HECK,
MARY ACHENBACH,
MARY VANCE, } Committee.

New Goods.

Diaries for 1885.
Photograph Albums from 50 cents up.
Autograph Albums from 15 cents up.
Birthday Cards from 1 cent up.
Pocket Books and purses in great variety.
Plaques in hammered brass, and Papier Mache for hand-painting.
Easels for plaques and photographs.
Photograph frames in Holly wood for decorating.
Frames in plush and satin.
Gilt edge cards in all shapes for decorating in water colors.
Scrap books from 25 cents up.
Checkers and board for 5 cents. Checkers and board for 10 cents.
Chess, Dominoes, and all kinds of games.
Our Holiday goods will be open about December 1st. COLUMBIAN STORE.

Notice To Tax Collectors.

An act of the Legislature and approved June, 2nd 1881. (See pamphlet laws, page 45) requires tax collectors, township and borough officers to make return of seated and unseated lands upon which no property can be found from which to make taxes, to the County Commissioners on or before the first day of January next, with a sufficient discription by boundries or otherwise, of each separate lot or tract and about the quantity of the same. Those who fail to make returns by said day will be held for such loss. Taxes so returned become a lien against the property so returned. We have blanks on which these returns are to be made and will furnish them upon application of collectors.

JOHN B. CASEY,
Com's. Clerk.

Commissioner's Office.
Nov. 14th tf.

Millin.

Those glorious Fourths.

The democrats will raise a hickory at Hetlerville on Saturday afternoon accompanied by speeches and music.

Hurley Mosteller of Shenandoah died at the residence of Henry Yohe, his uncle, at Hetlerville on Wednesday last. He had been living with Mr. Yohe for some time.

Many of our Democrats went to Berwick on Friday evening.

Supt. Grimes visited a number of the schools on Monday.

Sam. Hetler drove to Jeddo on Saturday.

Samuel Snyder received a telegram informing him of the sad news that Mrs. Jennie Augstadt, (formerly Snyder,) of Milton had been found a corpse on Saturday morning. She had been sick of fever but had again resumed her work. Her mother died in March and her younger sister in September. Her father is also ill from a stroke of apoplexy.

The largest assortment of stamping patterns, new, just received, all designs stamped to order. Paint stamping done. Embroidery done to order at Mrs. Maize's Millinery store.

Adjourned Court.

NOVEMBER 18th, 1884.

Opinions were filed in the following cases:

Helfrich vs. Freck. Rule to strike off nonsuit discharged.

Case vs Insurance. Rule to take off Non Pros. discharged.

Patterson vs. Woods. Judgment affirmed.

Beck vs. Freas Bros. Rule made absolute.

Tremly vs. Creveling. Exceptions to interlocutory report of auditor overruled.

Davis vs. Borough of Berwick. Rule taken by S. C. Jayne discharged.

Road in Locust township near Yocum's mill. Report of reviewers set aside and J. B. Knittle, Clinton Ellis and David Hollingshead appointed reviewers on the old petition.

Jacob Harris, administrator, vs. Aaron Smith. Satisfaction of mortgage decreed.

Lafayette Kressler, et. al., vs. John Hill. Satisfaction of mortgage decreed.

Kern vs. Kern. Divorce decreed.

Decree that Catharine Miller, guardian of minor children, mortgage certain real estate.

Do not deny yourself the pleasure of examining our new and great bargains in clothing. We are taking the lead in style, fit, assortment, goods and price. An ocular demonstration will satisfy you. Call soon—at the popular store of D. Lowenberg.

Berwick.

Mrs. F. R. Jackson left Monday morning for Philadelphia.

Mr. Garrick Mallery left Tuesday noon for New York city.

Mrs. Lizzie Jackson and Miss Helen Jemison are visiting in New York.

Mr. Wm. Lohman is visiting relatives in Phillipsburg, Pa.

There has been several deaths of diphtheria, and physicians report an increase in the disease.

Mr. H. R. Reedy and Jno. Creasy are hunting the fleet-footed of the North Mountain.

The Y. M. C. A. held a Union meeting at the Baptist church Sunday evening. It was well represented by the different denominations.

The Republicans now own that some one made a grand mistake. Perhaps it was the Democrats.

The silence is occasionally broken by the melancholy squeal of the heavy porker.

DEMOCRATIC DEMONSTRATION IN BERWICK.

The victorious Democracy of Berwick and suburbs met at Freas Bros., planing mill and formed in line for parade. Their splendid appearance on Front street was met with loud cheering. Col. A. D. Seeley headed the column as Chief Marshal and was followed by the Berwick Cornet Band of twenty pieces and one hundred and twenty-five horsemen. A wagon with a small steamboat tooting several whistles and carrying a large banner was next in line, with Grocer's band of sixteen pieces following. Then about two hundred men carrying torches, banners and red lights, accompanied by the Wapwallopen band of fifteen pieces, twenty vehicles, with several other different attractions. The majority of houses were handsomely illuminated and the streets were almost one glare of red light. Reports from two cannon were constantly heard, and every thing passed off with scarcely any disturbance.

The best of Baltimore oysters are kept constantly on hand at Phillips' bakery, by the quart or hundred. At the restaurant connected with the bakery oysters are served in every style. Ladies and gentle men will find it a first-class eating house.

Buckhorn.

On Wednesday evening, 12 inst, Mr. George Hartman of Espy and Miss Ella Appleman of this place, were married at the residence of the bride's parents in the presence of a host of invited guests. Rev. Stevens sealed the sponsal bond. May happiness and prosperity abide with them forever.

Miss Anna Leidy returned last Friday from a few months stay with friends at Elmira, N. Y.

On Saturday last Miss Dora Hartman ended her visit with her brother at Nanticoke and is again at home.

A Mr. Robins of Pottsgrove spent Sunday last at William Ohl's.

On Tuesday last Geo. Wilson drove in town a fine looking young cow. He bought her of James Harris.

Jacob Blecher purchased a horse of A. J. Beagle last Tuesday.

Evan Thomas is slowly recovering from a severe attack of inflammation of the lungs.

Mrs. Clara Sitler of Orangeville, is spending two weeks with her parents S. M. Hartman's.

I. W. McKelvy is improving the outside appearance of his flouring mill by removing a large bank next to the main road.

Buckhorn must not be behind. We now have two ball clubs of nine each, and their recent contests have been as close and exciting as the late election.

Some of our people attended the dedication at Rupert on Wednesday.

Hemlock will be well represented at the Torch Light Parade.

Do not forget Jonny Hartman's sale on Saturday next, Nov. 22.

FAIRY.

Benton.

Edwin H. Sitler and wife of Briarcreek, were visiting friends in this neighborhood on Saturday and Sunday.

A protracted meeting is in progress at Hamlin. Rev. Savage is said to be a great revivalist, and is an exemplary man. It is therefore hoped that many accessions will be made to their already large number, before it closes.

A series of meetings are in progress at St. James. Rev. Houtz is a profound thinker, and presents the gospel truths in a forcible, comprehensive and convincing manner. His appeals to the judgment and understanding cannot be gainsaid. The Lord's supper will be administered on Sunday at 10½ o'clock, a. m.

Hundreds of loads of coal leave Shickshinny daily for various parts of the country and towns of this great valley. "Over the river coal" No. 6, per load, is $0.80; Salem Coal Company's $1.00 per ton, or five tons for $4.00, cash.

On our return from Shickshinny with a load of coal last Saturday, a stranger accosted us thusly: "How do you feel politically?" to which we replied, emphatically, "Democratic!" From the tone of his humor, we thought he did too.

Yes, my boy, you may go hunting, but mind do not shoot the gun off.

The winter problem seems about as much perplexed now among the weather prognosticators as did the presidential problem to the N. Y. *Sun*. Wait till spring then we shall all know as we did after the election. Could we dictate the weather we could not beat it as it was doled out to us day by day for the last week or two. Wonder if there are no grumblers.

A. R. Stine, our excellent blacksmith was disabled last week by a horse stepping on his foot after shoeing it. It broke a bone.

The corn is nearly all husked.

The sun rises and sets as usual, notwithstanding the republican defeat.

We hear of no sickness in our community, but several have slight attacks of cold.

The roads are in very good condition.

Game is very scarce, we have not heard the report of a gun this season.

A PUZZLE.

I am composed of twenty-seven letters.
My 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, is a town.
My 1, 8, 12, 21, 15, 9, is a distinguished personage and politician.
My 10, 25, 26, 11, 15, is a water fowl.
My 16, 17, 13, 14, is the name of person who witnessed one of the greatest events of the world's history.
My 12, 18, 8, 22, 14, implies confidence.
My 19, 20, 27, 15, has an opposite.
My 23, 13, 14, is a domestic animal.
I am an institution of learning.
Answers in the following issue.

Suits made up in city style by experienced workmen. Call and see what to wear and how to wear it, at David Lowenberg's, the fine merchant tailor of Bloomsburg.

REJOICING!!

Torch Light Parade.

A grand rejoicing over the election of

Cleveland and Hendricks,

Will be held at

BLOOMSBURG,

FRIDAY AFTERNOON & EVENING,

November 21, '84.

There will be a procession in the morning at half-past ten o'clock, immediately after the arrival of the different delegations, and a mass meeting and addresses at the Fair Grounds in the afternoon at one o'clock, and in the evening at seven o'clock a grand torchlight procession. Let it be the largest demonstration ever held in Columbia county.

GEN. GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
HON. SAMUEL J. RANDALL,
AND HON. S. P. WOLVERTON;

E. L. Dana, Dr. Harry Hakes, Joseph D. Coons, and J. K. Bogart, Esqs., of Luzerne, and Hon. Robert P. Allen of Williamsport, have been invited and are expected to be present.

All organized Cleveland & Hendricks clubs in this and adjoining counties, and all other Democratic associations, and all good citizens who welcome the election of Cleveland and Hendricks as a victory for the cause of good government are cordially invited.

LET US HAVE A ROUSER.

Come one, come all, bring your Bands of music, drum corps, big wagons and little ones, tall hickories and small ones, your torches, and be well prepared to stay till the meeting is over, and let us rejoice as once more in olden times.

Arrangements have been made with the several railroads for excursion rates.

DAVID LOWENBERG,
Chairman.
U. H. ENT,
Chief Marshal.

If you need any thing in the line of a silver or gold watch or any article of jewelry, silver ware, &c. Call at L. Bernhards, Jewelry Store, and get the best for your money.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Red Mill.

This mill property is situated in Hemlock township, and but a short distance from the limits of the Town of Bloomsburg. It was built in 1829, by Wm. McKelvy and Peter Appleman. These gentlemen owned and operated it for a number of years, and the property vested in their respective estates until quite recently, when Isaiah W. McKelvy became the purchaser and sole owner. He is now re-building, inside and out, and making valuable and expensive alterations all through the mill. It is being converted into one of Odell's Roller Mills, which improvements are mainly manufactured by Stillwell & Bierce, at Dayton, O. There will be ten sets of rolls in this mill, with a capacity of making eighty barrels per day. There is not a full Roller mill now within fifty or sixty miles of this place. In all the Western States these mills are the only ones built to-day—no more burrs for them. Among the latest and best improved machinery used in first-class merchant mills, we will mention a few, viz: Smith's Middlings Purifier, (a double set) built in Jackson, Mich.; Centrifugal Reel, made at Silver Creek, N. Y.; Dust Collector, from Milwaukee, Wis.; Eureka Brush, Scouring and Separating Machines; one 6-Reel Scalping Chest, built by Thomas Wayne & Son in the mill, and is a splendid piece of workmanship. These gentlemen are the millwrights, with all this work in charge, and fully understand their business, having built and changed some of the best and largest mills in the country into the Odell Roller system and method of manufacturing flour, thus doing away with the burrs entirely, save for chopping purposes. The Aspirator, to separate the flour that may remain with the shorts, a new invention and valuable to all millers; one 6-Reel Bolting Chest, 14x32, with the capacity of any number of barrels, and built with all the very latest improvements pertaining to bolting chests; the Silver Creek Flour Packer, a labor-saving invention, capable of packing more flour in one day than a half dozen men, the old-fashioned handway; the Buckwheat Shucker and Scraper, the Excelsior Iron Bran Duster are also emong the many other late inventions not herein mentioned. When this mill is once completed and in running order it is the intention to give a more minute description of it and the machinery and improvements, so we will let this, for the present, suffice, with simply mentioning that our townsman, Mr. Charles Krug, has the carpenter work in charge, and his foreman, Mr. Gera Hower, is pushing the work along creditably. They have built another story on the mill, making five in all; are erecting a new engine house of brick, 20x40, have put on new siding, introduced a larger and different style of doors and windows, new flooring throughout, clear lumber siding and wainscoting inside. A great deal of the old and large timber removed and lighter and better material introduced—iron taking the place in some instances. Mr. Krug has a particular and tedious job on hand, but with Gera at the head he is bound to succeed. And when completed there will be no mill for miles that will be able to compete with it.

Centralia.

The rope on No. 2 slope at Logan colliery broke on Thursday, when the loaded wagons were about seventy yards from the bottom. The wagons and contents did considerable damage in their flight to the bottom. Timbers were knocked out and the track greatly damaged. The steam pipes, used to convey steam to the inside engines, were also torn from their fastenings. Henry Weaver, employed as bottom-man, was struck by the flying timbers and seriously injured.

The individual collieries that had been working nine hours per day, started full time on Monday.

Peter Bradley buried an interesting child on Friday, from diphtheria. Patrick Langon buried a child the following day from the same disease.

The first monthly hop of the Pastime Club was held in Boran's hall on Tuesday evening, and eclipsed anything of the kind attempted so far this season. Over two hundred invitations were issued, and fully that number were present. The supper was gotten up in princely style, consisting of all the delicacies of the season. The lovers of the Terpsichorean art had ample opportunity to trip the light fantastic, in the spacious new hall, which was beautifully decorated. The music was furnished by Prof. Boran's orchestra, consisting of eighteen pieces.

The Misses Cannon of Wilkes Barre, have opened a fashionable millinery store in Morrison's building.

Anthony Lally, who died in the hospital from injuries received at Packer colliery a short time ago, was buried in the Catholic cemetery here on Saturday. The Temperance Society attended the funeral in a body, to pay the last sad tribute of respect to one who had always been a faithful member.

Mr. Barring, Deputy U. S. Marshall, paid us another visit on Saturday. Those who were not sold out for the revenue taxes came to a settlement with him, and will in the future be more punctual in paying the taxes, as the Government officials are "bad" men to act dishonest with.

James Monaghan, a miner, while skipping pillars at J. Taylor & Co's. mine, was instantly killed by a fall of rock, on Friday. He leaves a wife and six small children to mourn his untimely end.

The narrow gauge road was completed at the Continental colliery on Saturday evening. The breaker resumed operations on Monday morning, after an idleness of several weeks. The new road and wagons give entire satisfaction.

The "winter shanties" erected by the boys in secluded places on the hills, are hell-holes which parents should teach their boys to shun. Several of them adorn the hill opposite the depot, where nothing but playing cards and telling obscene stories are indulged in. The morals of our young boys are corrupted rather too soon, without the aid of such dens. Will our worthy Chief Burgess allow these places to exist?

John Casey, Commissioners' Clerk, of Bloomsburg, spent part of last week in town.

Daniel Bevan, formerly leader of the Choral Choir of town, has opened a music store on Locust Avenue.

Dark Corner Band held a ball in the new school building Monday evening. A neat sum was realized, which will be used to defray the cost of their new horns.

Geo. E. Elwell, of the COLUMBIAN, was in town during the week.

About fifteen Hungarians left here on Tuesday for Nanticoke.

John Alexander, an old resident of town, fell down stairs on Saturday morning, and was dangerously hurt.

Quite a number of our grown boys are anxious to attend night school. We would like to see our school board take some action in this matter.

The elopement craze has struck our town rather forcibly. On Thursday, Laura Troutman, a pretty Miss of sixteen summers, after returning from school went out to do some shopping, as it were. Not returning at the usual hour, inquiry was made at the places she was likely to visit but nothing could be learned of her whereabouts. A note found in her room next morning revealed the old, old story—"I loved him, and we have eloped." It was afterwards learned that John Cook, a painter, employed by Mr. Reeser, accompanied her to Ashland, where they were married. After being made one they took the P. & R. east-bound train, and have not been heard from since.

Tom. Daley spent Sunday in Tamaqua.

PERSONALS.—Miss Millington and Mr. Ball of Shenandoah, Miss Gannon of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Gwinner of St. Clair, visited friends here during the week.

Mr. Charles Farnsworth of San Francisco, Cal., who has been viewing the sights in Washington the past month, returned to town on Saturday.

Pretty suits for little boys; pretty Kilt suits for children, a large stock just received, at D. Lowenberg's.

The World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition.

The World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition will open December 16th and continue open until May 31, 1885. The address of the Commissioner for this State is R. H. Thomas, Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, Pa.

Commissioner Thomas is laboring with the great railroad lines of the country for the purpose of securing low rates of fare from all principal railroad centres in the State to New Orleans and return during the continuance of the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition in that city, and he has submitted to the railroad officials the following schedules of fares: Round trip tickets good for 20 days, $30; round trip tickets good for 60 days, $35; and round trip tickets good for the duration of the Exposition, $40. If the press of Pennsylvania will unite in demanding this schedule of rates the railroad companies will be compelled to acquiesce, and the result will be that thousands of our citizens will avail themselves of these reasonable charges and visit the Exposition during the coming Winter.

Commissioner Thomas will keep the people of the State fully informed in regard to all matters pertaining to this great Exposition, and will put forth his utmost efforts to procure the lowest rates of fare for traveling and hotel accommodations at New Orleans.

He will have a small, but comfortably furnished office in connection with the State exhibit in the State's building, where Pennsylvanians will at all times be welcome and where the Commissioner, or an assistant, will be pleased to see them and impart such information as they may desire to obtain.

The *Daily Telegraph*, of Harrisburg, says:

"There is no longer any doubt that Pennsylvania will be well and creditably represented at the World's Industrial Exposition, at New Orleans. Commissioner Thomhas taken hold of the work with a vim that knows no let up until it is satisfactorily accomplished. Nearly all the principal cities and towns in the State will contribute fine collections to the State exhibit. All our important railroads have entered upon the enterprise with an energy and activity that leaves no doubt of ulti mate success. Prominent manufacturers are contributing to the State exhibit, and our mines and rich mineral deposits of every kind will be favorably represented. Gen. Cameron, Col. Young and other leading agriculturists will also furnish valuable acquisitions to the State collection. There still exists an unaccountable apathy in some localities. This, no doubt, a personal visit from the Commissioner would obviate, but his time is too arduous to permit him to personally see everybody or visit every locality. It is hoped that State pride will induce all our citizens to contribute in some way so that the old Keystone may not be called upon to occupy a second position among the great sisterhood of States. The excitement incident to a great political campaign has increased the difficulties that surround an undertaking of this kind, but Col. Thomas has been equal to the occasion, and can flatter himself on the success of the undertaking, and will receive the grateful thanks of the people of this grand old Commonwealth for his untiring efforts to place her in the front rank where she by right belongs. The exposition will open Dec. 16th, and all articles for exhibition should reach the Commissioner before the close of this month.

EDITOR OF COLUMBIAN:

Feeling that some apology is due our friends from Bloom, as well as other portions of this county and Luzerne, who did us the honor of participating in the Democratic Jubilee on Friday, November 14th, in Berwick, for the rudeness and ruffianly treatment received at the hands of a portion of the Republican party of this town, and not repudiated, we regret to say, as far as we can learn, by any considerable number of the other portion.

We do most sincerely apologize for having subjected them, by invitation, to the insults, jeers and venomous speech of the drunken mob, who did what they could, but failed, thank God, to incite riot, bring about bloodshed, and forever disgrace the good name which this town and community has heretofore deservedly borne.

The Democrats, as was no doubt observed by our friends from abroad, were discreet, patient and very forbearing, and this commendable spirit was mistaken by the cowardly rabble as an evidence of timidity, which emboldened the skulking assassins to throw stones under cover of the darkness, in one instance seriously wounding an inoffensive man in the ranks, just missing or grazing others at whom boulders were hurled on different streets. It was, indeed, a burning shame and disgrace. We are deeply humiliated, that of all towns in this State it should have been left to Berwick, where charity and civilization has been the pride and boast of its citizens, to drink this bitter cup, and be referred to hereafter, as that narrow-minded bigoted, proscriptive community, which adopts methods to suppress political opponents, which have been rightly condemned by honorable men, whether practiced in the South, North, East or West.

Very Respectfully,
Berwick, Nov. 17, '84. DEMOCRATS.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Ladies Coats in size, 38 and 40, at cost to close them out at Lutz & Sloan's.

New goods at J. B. Skeer's.

Don't fail to go to Lutz & Sloan's if you want cloth for a dress.

LUMBER.—Planing mill in lumber yard. I have all kinds of worked lumber—white pine, yellow pine and hemlock flooring; white pine and hemlock German siding, surface boards, surface siding, wainscoting, moulding. All kinds of lumber in rough, at Lightstreet, by
aug 22-3m SILAS YOUNG.

Black or Colored Cashmeres are 10 to 15 cents a yard cheaper than last season, at Lutz & Sloan's.

EGGS.—Highest market price paid, in cash, for eggs, at J. F. Caldwell's.

The cheapest Blankets you ever saw are at Lutz & Sloan's.

Ranges, cook and parlor stoves and all kinds of stove repairs at Sharpless' Foundry. Oct 31-4w

The price on all Shawls reduced, at Lutz & Sloan's.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SHILOH'S VITALIZER

is what you need for Constipation, loss of Appetite, Dizziness and all symptoms of Dyspepsia. Price 10 and 75 cents per bottle. For sale by Moyer Bros.

THE REV. GEORGE H. THAYER,

of Bourbon, Ind., says: "Both myself and wife owe our lives to Shiloh's Consumption Cure." Sold by Moyer Bros.

A NASAL INJECTOR

Free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Sold by Moyer Bros.

For lame back, side or chest use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cents. For sale by Moyer Bros.

"HACKMETACK,"

A lasting and fragrant perfume. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by Moyer Bros.

WILL YOU SUFFER

with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint? Shiloh's Vitalizer is guaranteed to cure you. For sale by Moyer Bros.

CATARRH CURED,

health and sweet breath secured by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Nasal Injector free. For sale by Moyer Bros.

CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH

and Bronchitis immediately relieved by Shiloh's Cure. For sale by Moyer Bros.

"ROUGH ON COUGHS."

Ask for "Rough on Coughs," for coughs, colds, sore throat, hoarseness. Troches, 15c. Liquid, 25c.

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

HEART PAINS.

Palpitation, dropsical, dizziness, indigestion, headache, sleeplessness cured by "Wells' Health Renewer."

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns. 15c. Quick, complete cure. Hard or soft corns, warts, bunions.

"ROUGH ON PAIN" POROUSED PLASTER;

Strengthening, improved, the best for backache, pains in chest or side rheumatism, neuralgia.

THIN PEOPLE.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia headache, nervousness, debility. $1.

WHOOPING COUGH,

and the many throat affections of children, promptly, pleasantly and safely relieved by "Rough on Coughs" troches, 15c.; balsam, 25c.

MOTHERS.

If you are failing, broken, worn out and nervous, use "Wells' Health Renewer." $1. Druggists.

LIFE PRESERVER.

If you are losing your grip on life, try "Wells' Health Renewer." Goes direct to weak spots.

"ROUGH ON TOOTHACHE."

Instant relief for neuralgia, toothache, faceache. Ask for "Rough on Toothache," 15 and 25 cents.

PRETTY WOMEN.

Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity. Don't fail to try "Wells' Health Renewer."

CATARRHAL THROAT AFFECTIONS,

Hacking, irritating coughs, colds, sore throat, cured by "Rough on Coughs." Troches, 15c. Liquid 25c.

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures humors, eruptions, ring-worm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains.

THE HOPE OF THE NATION.

Children slow in development, puny, scrawney, and delicate, use "Wells' Health Renewer."

WIDE AWAKE

three or four hours every night coughing. Get immediate relief and sound rest by using Wells' "Rough on Coughs." Troches, 15.; Balsam, 25c.

"ROUGH ON PAIN" POROUSED PLASTER;

Strengthening, improved, the best for backache, pains in chest or side, rheumatism, neuralgia.

James H. Mercer wishes it known that he guarantees Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets to be the best remedy for indigestion ever made, they always relieve headache.

OFFICEHOLDERS,

The office held by the Kidneys is one of importance. They act as natures sluiceway to carry off the extra liquids from the system and with them the impurities both those that are taken into the stomach and those that are formed in the blood. Any clogging or inaction of these organs is therefore important. Kidney-Wort is Nature's efficient assistant in keeping the kidneys in good working order, strengthening them and inducing healthy action. If you would get well and keep well; take Kidney-Wort.

A FINE HIT.

When the proprietors of Burdock Blood Bitters put this renowned medicine on the market they hit it exactly. They hit dyspepsia, indigestion, and liver and kidney complaints a hard blow, from which they will never recover.

EVERY PERSON TO BE A REAL SUCCESS

In this life must have a specialty; that is, must concentrate the abilities of body and mind on some one pursuit. Burdock Blood Bitters have their specialty as a complete and radical cure of dyspepsia, and liver and kidney affections.

HIS SLIPPERY GLASS EYE.

"The Squire," says the author of "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," wore one glass eye and a wig. The glass eye was constantly slipping out of focus, and the wig turning around sidewise on his head whenever he addressed the people of the Flat Creek District." Sad spectacle. Parker's Hair Balsam preserves and promotes the growth of the natural hair. It also restores the natural color to hair which has faded or become gray. Clean, elegant, beneficial, highly perfumed.
Sept 26-eom 5t

A GOOD THING.

"I sometimes wish I could take hold of the sale of Thomas' Eclectric Oil for I tell you it is a grand thing, and I am conscientious in saying I could do a good work." Rev. E. Crane, Corry, Pa.

Eclectic Oil cured this gentlemen of quinsy of many years standing.

☞ Decorative Art. Explicit directions for every use are given with Diamond Dyes. For dyeing Mosses, Grasses, Eggs, Ivory, Hair, &c. 10c. Druggists keep them. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

MR. GOUGH ON SILK HATS.

"It would be no violation of the commandment," said John B. Gough, "if a man were to fall down and worship the silk hat, for it is not made in the likeness of anything in heaven, or on earth, or in the waters which are under the earth." Besides it heats the head and causes the hair to fall off. Parker's Hair Balsam will stop that and restore the original color to gray or faded hair. Not oily, not a dye, beneficial, deliciously perfumed. A perfect hair dressing. 50c. All druggists.
Sep 19-5t

When baby was sick, we gave her CASTORIA,
When she was a child, she cried for CASTORIA,
When she became Miss, she clung to CASTORIA,
When she had Children, she gave them CASTORIA.

WHY WILL YOU

Cough when Shiloh's Cure will give you immediate relief. Price 10 cents, 50 cents and $1. Sold by Moyer Bros.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY,

A positive cure for catarrh, diphtheria and canker mouth. Sold by Moyer Bros.

ARE YOU MADE

Miserable by indigestion, constipation, dizziness, loss of appetite, yellow skin? Shiloh's Vitalizer is a positive cure. Sold by Moyer Bros.

SHILOH'S CURE WILL

Immediately relieve croup, whooping cough and bronchitis. Sold by Moyer Bros.

FOR DYSPEPSIA

And liver complaint, you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. Sold by Moyer Bros.

THAT HACKING COUGH

can be so quickly cured by Shiloh's Cure. We guarantee it. For sale by Moyer Bros.

SHILOH'S COUGH

and Consumption Cure is sold by us on a guarantee. It cures consumption. For sale by Moyer Bros.

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS,

made miserable by that terrible cough. Shiloh's Cure is the remedy for you. For sale by Moyer Bros.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 90
Rye " "	70
Corn " "	50
Oats " "	40
Flour per barrel	5 00
Cloverseed	8 00
Butter	28
Eggs	24
Tallow	06
Potatoes new	30
Dried Apples	05
Hams	14
Sides and shoulders	10
Chickens	8
Turkeys	10
Lard per pound	12
Hay per ton	13 00
Beeswax	25
Buckwheat flour per hundred	2 00
Hides per lb	5 to 7
Veal skins per lb	08
Sheep pelts, each	75
Wool per lb	30

Look! Look!! Look!!!

STOVES.

C. C. GALIGNAN,

OF THE

OPERA HOUSE

STOVE STORE,

Is now offering his large Stock of

Heating Stoves and Ranges AT COST.

Please call and examine Stock

Before Buying Elsewhere.

☞ The largest stock on one floor in the County.

REMARKS OF OUR DRUMMER.

Here we are. Last week we told you we believed in Printer's Ink, and so we do. Don't scold because you see that word "Drummer" at the top. We have been having election since we last talked to you, and the battle is over. We have been busy putting our stock in good order and filling our shelves with new and seasonable goods at *Rock Bottom Prices*. We told you last week about lots of goods we keep. Well, some of them are still here, and many of them are gone, but we are every day adding new goods and styles. We have gotten in *New Russian Circulars, Newmarkets, Misses and Childrens Coats, and Haverlocks*, and still have another lot on the way. *New Dress Goods*, and our *Shawls*, don't forget to see

Facts of Daring on Our Coast—How 3000 Lives Were Saved.

There is hardly a day in the year when some of the crews of the government life-saving service are not engaged in rescuing lives or saving property. The value of the work which is done by the brave fellows in this branch of the government's employment is but little known, and is deserving of far more appreciation than it receives. There is no expenditure ordered by Congress for which the people obtain a more satisfactory return, or in which so little of the suspicion of corruption is allowed to enter. The noble exploits which are performed by the coastmen in the face of some of the most tremendous perils by which human fortitude can be tried often fail to reach the public ear. They are never heard of except in the tales of the grateful men and women who have benefitted by them, or in the cold and dry reports of an official document. Indeed the men are generally of a kind who never think of fame and who go about their dangerous business in a matter-of-course way, indifferent to the fact that their perilous duties are such as have often won other men immortal glory in song and verse. As a rule they are far removed from the eye of the great modern dispenser of fame—the newspaper reporter. On dark and dreary and desolate shores their humble lives are spent, and when the moment of peril comes there is scarcely any one to look on and applaud and chronicle their achievements.

From the annual report issued by the government on the operations of the service, it is possible in the mass of facts, figures and statistics prepared in the official dry-as-dust style to obtain a notion of the magnitude and value of the coastman's work. There are at present in operation 194 stations distributed along the most dangerous points of the Atlantic coast, the shores of the great lakes and the Pacific coast, and one at Louisville, near the falls of the Ohio river. These stations are included in twelve districts, over each of which a superintendent has control, the highest salary paid those officers being $1800, and the lowest $1200.

3000 LIVES SAVED.

There are 202 men who are kept regularly on duty to man the life-boats and take charge of the houses of refuge. They are paid on an average about $700 a year each: In addition to these men there are crews of volunteer surfmen, who live near the various stations and who are employed only in case of a disaster. They are not allowed by law to receive more than $10 a day. How well these brave fellows earn their money is shown in the record of their work. During the year there were more than three hundred disasters to large vessels along our coast, not including one third as many more to smaller craft. On board of these three hundred vessels there were three thousand seven hundred and ninety six persons, and only fifteen of them were lost! The total value of the vessels and their cargoes foots up more than $7,000,000, and of this value more than $5,500,000 were saved. It is a splendid record. Hundreds, if not thousands, of these lives and most of this property would certainly have been destroyed had it not been for the efforts of the Signal Service. The few lives that were lost could not have been saved. The sudden capsizing of vessels, the hurry to get ashore through rocks and breakers in disregard of the assistance of the crews, the shock of collision and the effects of exposure, were responsible for what human aid could not possibly prevent.

Yet all these valuable results, this saving of thousands of precious lives, cost the government only a little more than $700,000. What more beneficent result does it receive for that amount of money? Thus the more than three thousand people who were rescued from death were saved at a cost of hardly more than $20 each! Can they begin to estimate the debt of gratitude which they owe the government? When the service was first established there used to be cries from strict constructionists and chese-paring economizers of "paternal government." But these three thousand people at least doubtless believe now that the functions of Federal rule extend to something more than simply collecting taxes and keeping the population in good order.

MEDALS WORN BY HEROES.

When the surfmen execute a more than ordinarily heroic achievement they are honored with gold or silver medals. The first man to obtain a silver medal last year was C. A. J. Queckberner, of New York, who at various times saved more than thirty five lives. The gold medal of the service was won by William H. Daily, of Santa Cruz, whose record of saving lives on the Pacific coast numbers twenty-eight persons, by Dominick J. Ryder, of Rockaway Beach, Long Island, who has brought in eleven persons from the breakers, and by Julius W. Rohn, of Milwaukee, who has snatched forty-seven, persons from the angry waters of Lake Michigan. The final average of the year was made to the two Cardran boys, living near the Spectacle Reef Light House, in Lake Huron, who on a cold, bitter night struggled amid the icebergs and a terrific gale to save the crew of a capsized skiff. There has never been a more gallant instance of daring and self-sacrifice that the conduct of these youths.

OIL ON THE TROUBLED WATERS.

One of the subjects which has engaged much of the attention of the officers of the Signal Service is the use of oil for calming the waters of a rough sea. It has estimated that the extreme height of ocean waves is twenty feet and that the force of a wave in summer months is 611 pounds to the square foot and in water 2096 pounds. Indeed, in unusually heavy gales a force of nearly 6800 pounds to the square foot has been observed. To reduce such tremendous force as this has been the object of the oil experiments. When the water breaks upon the shore the oil has no effect whatever, but in deep water it has been attended with some efficiency in calming the surface. When a boat or vessel is in the open ocean and reaches a "dead drift," or in other words sails directly before the wind, the pouring of oil on the water has been often known to be an effective means of safety, but when going under "ranging sail" no benefit is derived from it, as the craft continually ranges ahead from the oiled surface into rough water. The problem now is to perfect some invention by which the oil can be distributed in the advance of a vessel's course in such a position that she will range into it. There have been many such devices submitted to the Signal Service officers, but none of them solve the problem.

Politics are not allowed to enter into the service.

Sunset Cox has been one of the foremost of its Congressional supporters.

Congress has generally been too much disposed to deal meanly with the service, in accordance with the Holman idea of economy.

It was first organized in 1871.

Since that time it has saved 2000 vessels and 18,000 lives.

In sailboat and rowboat accidents, which are not enumerated in the above article, it saved last year 240 ont of 244 lives.

The station crews patrol the beach two to five miles each side of their respective stations four times a day.

They are not allowed to solicit rewards.

But it is a mean fellow whom they rescue from the waves that will not give them his purse.

Making Steel Pens.

The steel pen is a modern invention, not fifty years having elapsed since it was introduced, and like many other innovations it met with much opposition, and had a number of rivals. Of these the quill pen was the most formidable, and to this day the quills of geese are used by some old persons. Pens of silver and gold, the latter especially, have been great favorites with those who admire much flexibility in a pen, and the handy self-feeders, as the stylographic, have plenty of users. But, after all, the steel pen is the most generally used, and unlike most inventions, the method of its manufacture has not been essentially changed or improved.

The steel from which pens are made is the finest crucible cast steel rolled into sheets 7-1000 of an inch thick. From this the blanks are cut by means of a punch and die in presses worked by hand or foot, the operators being girls. The side slits in the pen, the central oval or semi-circular hole, the corrugations or embossings, the curved or semi-circular form to the originally flat bank, and the stamp of the pen or maker, are all formed and produced by similar means—the screw hand press or the lever foot press—by the use of punches and dies, each pen being handled separately.

These corrugations and slits and central cuts are not merely fanciful ornaments, but are intended to adapt the pen to the user. Some want a resisting pen, very stiff and allowing considerable pressure without opening the nibs wide enough to make a heavy mark; others a yielding pen that requires but a touch to open the nibs. Then there are many degrees of these qualities required, as well as difference in sizes, so that a single establishment makes no less than forty-six styles of steel pens.

Of course cast steel of such extreme tenuity becomes hardened by these successive pressings, and must be annealed. This is done by placing the blanks or unfinished pens in a cast-iron box, which is then covered by a larger box, leaving a space all around of half an inch or more, which is filled with ashes or fine charcoal. The whole is then subjected to a glowing red heat for about two hours and allowed to cool. When annealed the blanks may be rolled up by the fingers just like so many bits of tea lead, which they much resemble in softness.

In heating for hardening the same method is used—packing in double boxes six or eight inches square—and when they are red hot they are poured into a tank of animal oil. When taken from this bath they must be handled carefully, as they are not stiff and brittle, but crumbly; they can be squeezed to minute fragments between thumb and finger. They are then placed within a cone-shaped, sheet iron receptacle, open at the larger end, and mounted on a spindle, and are rotated over a glowing fire until they turn to a full or "low" blue. They are then chilled in oil, and when cool are rattled in saw-dust until they are quite clean and bright. The next process is the grinding of the nibs on minute wheels of fine emery and of corundum, and lastly comes the essential process that completes the pen and makes it a pen—the slitting of the nibs. This is done by a pair of shears acting the same as the presses and punches. This splits the steel from point to central hole without removing a particle of material. The pens are then lacquered, straw or brown, blue or black, or left bright, as the style demands, and packed for the market.

Farm Cellars.

The time is at hand when our farmers will need their cellars in which to store their winter supply of apples, potatoes, roots, cider, etc. Generally speaking, a farmer's cellar is anything but a place of neatness and order. The house may be a good one, and all the rooms in it, may be well arranged, furnished and kept, but the cellar, which is below the ground, not often frequented by any except the occupants of the house, is generally a place of confusion, showing want of taste and judgment.

Why should we not have cellars as appropriate to the use for which they are intended as our parlors? If you have a good wall and a good bottom, a few dollars and a few days' work will do all that needs to be done. All cellars should be ventilated. There is a great deal of foul gas that accumulates from the decay of vegetable matter in them, that too often is allowed to pass into the rooms above to the injury of the health of their occupants. The best way to secure ventilation is to have a communication between the cellar and the chimney, by means of a pipe or other opening. The upward draft will remove all foul air as it accumulates, and render it nearly or quite as pure as in the rooms above.

Cellars should have a good bottom. Frequently they are rendered wet by the water that percolates through the soil from the eaves. When this is the case, troughs should be placed on the building, and means taken to conduct the water so far away that it will do no injury. Sometimes, too, the drains are imperfect and need looking after. We think that all cellars should have a hard bottom. One made of cement is not expensive. It keeps the rats from working under the wall, as they often do, and making quite too free use of our stores of fat things. It makes a good bottom, which may at any time be swept like any other floor.

Generally, a cellar should be darkened in the winter. The usual way is to bank up the windows with tan-bark, dirt, or straw. A good wall ought to be made so that the cellar needs no banking. The windows should be double, and to keep out the light have shutters on the inside which can be removed at pleasure. In this way you can regulate the light as you desire.—*Tribune and Farmer.*

A draft on New York city for $400, drawn over thirty years ago, was found among the effects of a miserly old woman who died in Oswego recently. It had been sent by a son who is now dead.

Union Among Farmers.

Advantages of united effort have been long appreciated and improved among those who pursue the trades and professions. Those especially, the seat of whose business is in large towns or densely populated districts, have made most progress in this department of improvement. Farmers being apart and associating with each other, or with the world less perhaps than most other classes of society, have been slower than other bodies of men of equal intelligence to see the advantages of union for their common good, or to improve to the full, the advantages they already see. Yet something has been done. The Agricultural Fairs, which have become so popular within the last few years, have diffused a vast amount of information, which had otherwise been confined to a few. They have inspired a self-respect, and awakened an emulation and enthusiasm for improvement, whose effect on the agricultural interest has, along with other favoring causes, been as life from the dead.

Whatever processes can lessen the number of middle men between the producer and consumer, both ways, are blessings to the community. The merchant, we admit, performs a great and valuable service wherever he is needed. But still all device—honest ones we mean—that may lessen or remove the necessity for his aid are blessings. They relieve labor of one of its heaviest burdens the support of a large crowd of non-producers, who must be paid at a high rate for what they do, and whose number, from the operation of obvious causes, is becoming greater every year. But our object at present is not so much to comment on the progress already made by farmers in union of effort, as to point out some other things in which union is especially needed, and in which its results would be without doubt of the most beneficial character.

First, among the matters which we would commend to the notice of our friends, is union in the purchase of costly stock—books, implements, seeds, shrubs, trees, and other things of a similar kind. It is so easy to see the way in which union may operate most advantageously in securing improvement in farming implements, seeds, shrubs and trees, that we may not dwell longer on them at this point.

The farmers of a certain neighborhood are fully convinced that a certain breed of horses, cattle sheep or swine is the best they could have. But only one of them is able to make the purchase of a first-rate male and female that could be relied on as thoroughbred. But by uniting their means, they may make the expense very light, which would secure the speedy introduction among them of the very best of all kinds of stock which the American or British stock growers can furnish.

In the destruction of vermin, union is absolutely essential to success. A gardener attempts to save his fruit trees from the ravages of the borer, or the fruit from the apple worms. He uses every preventive and remedy that a single man can use. He accomplishes a little, and but a little. For his neighbors on all sides, neglect all these matters and live on from year to year unaffected by his suggestions or his example. Their orchards and gardens are prolific sources of every species of vermin and insects, that flourish under the reign of carelessness and laziness; every year he is over run with a new swarm. He becomes discouraged and at last gives up the struggle. Union is essential to success in all these matters. Let a whole neighborhood be animated by a common spirit and pursue the same effective system of prevention and cure, and the pests may be conquered.

Cows and Butter.

Cows should have daily exercise and a never failing supply of pure water at the barn if possible. They should have a small quantity of salt daily. When they are kept in the barn they should have all the feed they will eat up clean twice a day, and should be fed from six to eight o'clock in the morning and from three to five in the afternoon. They should have all the water they will drink immediately after each foddering, but they should never be allowed to drink ice water. Good, early cut, upland hay should form the basis of their food, supplemented with ensilage, corn fodder of any other good, sweet fodder. They should have grain twice a day while giving milk. One quart of cornmeal, one quart of cotton seed meal and two quarts of shorts make an excellent ration. If one objects to ensilage, a good supply of roots should be furnished, and of these carrots and parsnips are best. Cows should be thoroughly cleaned every day with a card and a stiff brush; the brush should be used most. Milk just before feeding in the morning and just after watering in the evening, dividing the time as nearly as possible. "Regularity" should be written in a conspicuous place and strictly adhered to, as cows are very sensitive about being fed, watered and milked at regular intervals. No one who is not gentle and kind should ever be allowed to handle the cows. They should have a steady milker. Their udders should be thoroughly wiped with a cloth before being milked. Do not brush them immediately before milking, as the operation would fill the air with dust, which in settling would get into the milk. Never use a wooden pail for milk; tin is much better. As soon as possible after it has been drawn strain the milk through a fine wire and a cloth strainer, and cool it at once. Never allow the cows to be run or hurried. Each cows milk should be thoroughly tested, to ascertain her value as a butter cow. One will be apt to find that some of his best looking cows that give a good flow of milk, are nearly worthless as butter producers. If a cow will not make at least 250 pounds per year with the above treatment she should be discarded at once. Cows should go dry from four to eight weeks, as they need a rest, and their milk should not be used when nearing the time of parturition. Most butter should be made in winter, as the demand is then greater and the price higher. By using a thoroughbred male, of whatever breed one prefers, and raising the heifer calves from the best cows the herd can be improved to a great extent and the butter production be largely increased.—*N. Y. Herald*

The salary of a Baptist pastor at Grantville, Neb., is $100 a year. The recipient does not try to live on it, but works at his old trade of shoemaking. His congregation do not object to this way of providing cheap ministry to them, but they have made a tremedous row because on several Sundays, in making announcements from the pulpit, he included a notice that he would mend shoes better and cheaper than the opposition cobbler.

A Cow Milked by a Snake.

John Yark, a farmer living on the Brunswick pike, eight miles from Trenton has been pasturing a number of cows on a lot on his place for some time. Recently he noticed that one of the finest of them invariably came in, in the morning, as though she had been milked. He was puzzled at this, and, as an experiment changed her to another pasture. She immediately began to give the usual amount of milk. After a few days she was returned to the old pasture with the other cows, and at once began to come in dry as before.

Finally Mr. Yark set a boy to watch the cow. The mystery was then quickly solved. The boy reported that early in the morning a large snake, "the biggest he had ever seen," came and breakfasted from the cow's udder draining it completely dry. The cow did not seem to mind the operations. The facts are vouched for by responsible persons who have seen the snake taking its morning meal.—*Newark (N.J.) Journal.*

Ask James H. Mercer about Acker's Blood Elixir, the only preparation guaranteed to cleanse the blood and remove all chronic diseases.

Elastic rubber tubing, perfectly gas-tight and free from smell, has lately been invented. It is made of two layers of rubber, with pure soft tin-foil between them, and it retains the flexibility and elasticity of a simple rubber tube. It ought to be as serviceable as a connection between a heating or illuminating gas supply pipe and gas-burning apparatus which requires to be movable, if this sort of rubber and tin tubing can be manufactured of sufficient length.

Jas. H. Mercer distinctly states that Acker's English Remedy has and does cure contracted consumption. Ask for circular. An entirely new medicine, guaranteed.

PAPER DOORS.—"Feel the weight of that door," said a New York builder to a *Sun* reporter, who was looking at an unfinished apartment house up town. The reporter prepared to lift what seemed to be a polished mahogany door, but it proved too light for any wood. "It is made of paper, said the builder, "and while it costs about the same as wood, is much better, because there is no shrinking, swelling, cracking, or warping. It is composed of two thick paper boards, stamped and moulded into panels and glued together with glue and potash, and then rolled through heavy rollers. It is first covered with a waterproof coating, and is painted and varnished and hung in the ordinary way. Few persons can detect that they are not made of wood, particularly when used as sliding doors."

Jas. H. Mercer states that indigestion prepares every one for disease, but guarantees Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets to cure all forms of indigestion.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
OF VALUABLE

Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Martin A. Ammerman, late of the township of Fishingcreek in the said county of Columbia, deceased will expose to public sale upon the premises on

Friday, Nov. 21, 1884.

at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following described real estate, to-wit:

No. 1. A certain messuage and tract of land situate in the township of Fishingcreek in the county of Columbia aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit: BEGINNING at a stone corner in the Asbury public road, thence by land of W. W. Sutliff South twenty-six and a quarter degrees East one hundred and fifty and seven-tenth perches to a stone corner by land of Josiah Hess, thence by land of said Hess South sixty-four and a half degrees West, sixty-five perches to a stone, thence by the same South eighty three and a half degrees West, fifty and four-tenth perches to a stone corner by land of Nathan Smith North twenty-six and a quarter degrees West, one hundred and sixteen and six-tenth perches to a corner by land of John Laubach, thence North thirty-eight and a quarter degrees East, thirty-four perches to a stone corner, thence by lands of the estate of Martin A. Ammerman and land of George Pealer North sixty-two and a half degrees East, eighty-one and four-tenth perches to a public road the place of beginning, CONTAINING one hundred acres and eighty perches strict measure be same more or less, on which is a two story frame house, frame barn, horse stable, hay shed, good orchard and a good spring of water. There is also supposed to be a vein of iron ore on the same.

No. 2. A certain tract, piece or parcel of land situate in the township aforesaid bounded and described as follows, to-wit: BEGINNING at a stone corner in Asbury public road thence by land of the estate of M. A. Ammerman North sixty-two and a half degrees East, twenty five perches to a stone in said road, thence by land of George Pealer North twenty-five degrees West one hundred and forty-six perches to a stake, thence by land of E. L. Lemon South sixty-two and a half degrees West, twenty-five perches to a corner, thence by land of John Laubach South twenty-five degrees East one hundred and forty-six perches to the place of beginning, CONTAINING twenty-two acres and one hundred and thirty perches strict measure, be the same more or less, on which is a small peach orchard, and part of it is well timbered.

No. 3. All that certain messuage and tract situate in the township aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: BEGINNING at the Northwest corner of a lot owned by said Martin A. Ammerman thence South sixty-one and one-half degrees West, four and five-tenth perches to a stake, thence by land of Albert Ammerman South twenty six and a half degrees East, six perches to a stake, thence North sixty-one and a half degrees, East, four and five-tenth perches to a stake thence by land of said Martin A. Ammerman North twenty-six and a half degrees West six perches to the place of beginning, CONTAINING twenty-seven perches strict measure, be the some more or less.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per centum of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation absolute; and the remaining three-fourths in one year ofter confirmation nisi, with interest from that date.

J. M. DEWITT,
Administrator.

KNABE.

PIANO-FORTES.

UNEQUALLED IN

Tone, Touch, Workmanship & Durability.

WILLIAM KNABE & CO.

Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore
No. 112 Fifth Avenue, New York. Oct. 10-4 W F

$66 A MONTH and BOARD for three live young Men or Ladies in each county. Address P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., Philadelphia. Oct 3-4w d

DO YOU KNOW

THAT

LORILLARD'S CLIMAX

PLUG TOBACCO,

With Red Tin Tag, is the best? Is the purest; is never adulterated with glucose, barytes, molasses, or any deleterious ingredients, as is the case with many other tobaccos.

LORILLARD'S ROSE LEAF FINE CUT TOBACCO

is also made of the finest stock, and for aromatic chewing quality is second to none.

LORILLARD'S NAVY CLIPPINGS,

take first rank as a solid durable smoking tobacco wherever introduced.

LORILLARD'S FAMOUS SNUFFS,

have been used for over 134 years, and are sold to a larger extent than any others.

Nov 14-4 W r

Advertising Cheats!!!

"It has become so common to begin an article, in an elegant, interesting style,

"Then run it into some advertisement that we avoid all such,

"And simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms, possible,

"To induce people

"To give them one trial, which so proves their value that they will never use anything else."

"The Remedy so favorably noticed in all the papers,

Religious and secular, is

"Having a large sale, and is supplanting all other medicines.

"There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of Hop Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability

"in compounding a medicine whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation."

DID SHE DIE?

"No!

"She lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years,"

"The doctors doing her no good;"

"And at last was cured by this Hop Bitters the papers say so much about."

"Indeed! Indeed!"

"How thankful we should be for that medicine."

A DAUGHTER'S MISERY.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery,

"From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and Nervous debility,

"Under the care of the best physicians,

"Who gave her disease various names,

"But no relief,

"And now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had shunned for years before using it."—The Parents.

FATHER IS GETTING WELL.

"My daughters say:

"How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters."

"He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable"

"And we are so glad that h your Bitters."—A Lady of Utica, N

☞None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

M. C. SLOAN & BRO.,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Manufacturers of

CARRIAGES BUGGIES, PHAETONS. SLEIGHS, PLATFORM WAGONS, &C.

First-class work always on hand.

REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.

Prices reduced to suit the times.

ORNAMENTAL IRON FENCES

OF CAST OR WROUGHT IRON.

Suitable for

Yards,
Cemetery Lots
and
Public Grounds.

—:o:—

The following shows the Picket Gothic, one of the several beautiful styles of Fence manufactured by the undersigned.

For Beauty and Durability they are unsurpassed. Set up by experienced hands and warranted to give satisfaction.

Prices and specimens of other designs sent to any address.

Address

S. M. HESS,

BLOOMSBURG PA.

May 4-tf

CLOTHING!

CLOTHING!

BERTSCH'S, AT BERTSCH'S,

THE ARTIST

CUTTER

AND

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Who always gives you the latest styles, and cuts your clothing to fit you. Having had the experience for a number of years in the Tailoring Business, has learned what material will give his customers the best satisfaction for wear and style and will try to please all who give him a call. Also on hand

Gents' Furnishing Goods

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

HATS, CAPS, AND UMBRELLAS

Always of the latest styles. Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

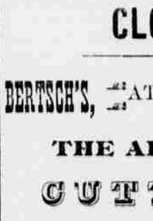
Store next door to First National Bank

Corner Main & Market Sts.

Boomsburg, Pa.

April 25-1y

CATARRH



HAY-FEVER

What is Catarrh?

It is a disease of the mucous membrane, generally originating in the nasal passages and maintaining its stronghold in the head. From this point it sends forth a poisonous virus along the membranous linings and through the digestive organs, corrupting the blood and producing other troublesome and dangerous symptoms.

Cream Balm is a remedy based upon a correct diagnosis of this disease and can be depended upon.

Give it a trial. Ely's Cream Balm causes no pain. Gives relief at once. A thorough treatment will cure. Not a liquid. Not a snuff. Apply into nostrils. Price 50 cents at druggists; 60 cts. by mail, registered. Sample bottle by mail 10 cents.

ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

Nov 14-4 W d

PEABODY HOTEL.

PHILADELPHIA.

9th St. south of Chestnut, one square south of the New Post Office, one half square from Walnut st. Theatre and in the very business centre of the city. On the American and European plans. Good rooms from 50c to $3.00 per day. Remodelled and newly furnished.

W. Payne M. D.,

nov 30-1 y Owner & Proprietor.

GOLD for the working class. Send 10 cents for postage, and we will mail you free, a royal valuable box of sample goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. We will start you. You can work all the time or in spare time only. The work is universally adapted to both sexes, young and old. You can easily earn from 50 cents to $5 every evening. That all who want may test the business, we make this unparalled offer: to all that are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Fortunes will be made by those who give their whole time to the work. Great success absolutely sure. Don't delay. Start now. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. Dec 31-1

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING
ON SHORT NOTICE
AT THIS OFFICE.

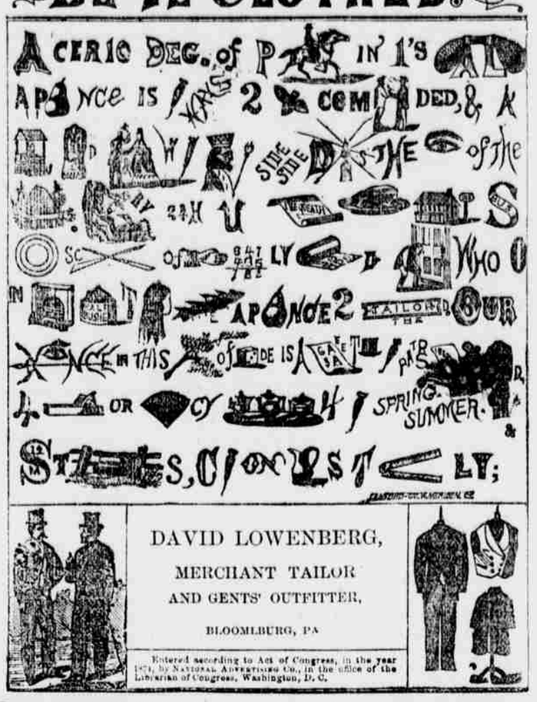
D. LOWENBERG,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Will present Three Handsome Prizes for the correct solution of this Rebus:

FIRST PRIZE.—One pair of Fine Bicycle Shirts.
SECOND PRIZE.—One Gossamer Coat.
THIRD PRIZE.—Scarf and Breast Pin.

BE YE CLOTHED.



DAVID LOWENBERG,

MERCHANT TAILOR

AND GENTS' OUTFITTER,

BLOOMSBURG, PA

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1884, by National Advertising Co., in the office of the Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C.

The answers to this Rebus must be enclosed in sealed envelopes, marked "Rebus," and returned to my store, where they will be numbered as received until December 1st, when the envelopes will be opened, and prizes awarded. Not more than one prize to be awarded in the same family.

J SALTZER,

HEADQUARTERS

For the Celebrated Chickering, Ivers & Pond, and Vose & Son Pianos. World-renowned Estey Organs, Violins, Accordeons and Sheet Music. Celebrated White, New High Arm Davis, New Home, Royal St. John, and Light Running Domestic Sewing Machines. Needles, oil and attachments for all makes of Sewing Machines.

MAIN STREET,

Bloomsburg

C. B. ROBBINS,

DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic

WINES AND LIQUORS,

AND JOBBER IN CIGARS.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

'TIS SAID

THAT COMPETITION IS THE LIFE OF TRADE!

We are going to prove this by inaugurating a big reduction in general prices to go into effect

OCT 27, 1884.

We will, from that date sell goods lower than they have ever been sold in **Orangeville.** We are well aware that merchants are given to exaggeration in advertising their wares. But this is our genuine offer and we will sell as we advertise.

Ginghams from	7	to 10	cents	per yard.
Grandmother blue Calico		8	"	"
Other Calico from	5	to 7	"	"
Cotton Shirting from	7	to 10	"	"
Woolen Shirting	20	to 35	"	"
Red and white Flannels, a drop of	5	to 10	"	"
Cotton Flannels	8	to 12	"	"
Ladies' cloth down from 1.10 and 1.20	to 90 and 1.00		"	"

and our whole general stock in proportion to above figures.

Now this is not brag to get you here and then ask big prices, but it is a genuine offer and one we will sell by.

LILLEY & SLEPPY.

Oct 31-tf

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect Nov. 17th, 1884. Trains leave Sunbury.

EASTWARD.

9.40 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York, 6.30 p. m.; Baltimore, 5.10 p. m.; Washington 5.30 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

5.00 p. m.—Day express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7.25 p. m.; New York, 10.20 p. m.; Baltimore 7.20 p. m.; Washington, 8.45 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coache through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.30 p. m.—Williamsport Accommodation (daily for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.05 a. m.; New York 6.10 a. m. sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. On Sundays a through sleeping car will be run on this train from Williamsport to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

2.50 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Monday for Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Philadelphia 7.50 a. m., New York 11.20 a. m.; Baltimore 7.40 a. m.; Washington, 8.5 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.20 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Sunday), for Erie and all intermediate stations and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9.53—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.10 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane and intermediate stations and Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Williamsport.

5.25 p. m. Fast Line (daily except Sunday) for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

9.30 a. m.—Sunday mail for Renovo and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Sunday mail leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m., Harrisburg 7.40 arriving at Sunbury 9.20 a. m. with through sleeping car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. daily, Harrisburg, 8.10 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury 9.35. a. m.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.30 a. m. (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 1.10 p. m., with through Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 8.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.10 a. m.; Washington, 9 40 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.50 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 5.30 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.30 p. m.; Washington, 10.40 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.25 p. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury 5.15 a. m., with through Pullman Sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(daily except Sunday.)

Wilkesbarre Mail leaves Sunbury 10.30 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 11.27 a. m., Wilkes-barre 12.15 p. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.35 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.30 p. m., Wilkes-barre 8.0 p. m.

Sunbury Mail leaves Wilkesbarre 10.3 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 12.01 p. m., Sunbury 12.55 p. m.

Express West leaves Wilkesbarre 2.45 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4.15 p. m., Sunbury 5.10 p. m.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Passenger Agent

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

May 10 1884

TRAINS LEAVE SUPERT AS FOLLOWS(SUNDAY EXCEPTED.

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11.50 a. m.

For Catawissa, 11.50 a. m. 6.13 and 10.28 p. m.

For Williamsport, 6.36 11.45 a. m. And 4.06 p. m

For Lewisburg and Sunbury, 4.06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR SUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

Leave New York, via. Tamaqua 9.00 a. m. and via. Bound Brook Route 7.45 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9.50 a. m.

Leave Reading, 11.55 a. m., Pottsville, 12.45 p. m and Tamaqua, 1.35 p. m.

Leave Catawissa, 6.30 11.15 a. m. and 4.00 p. m.

Leave Williamsport, 9.45 a.m, 4.05 p. m. and 6.10 p. m

Leave Sunbury 4.19 p. m.

" Lewisburg 4.40 p. m.

Passengers to and from Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTTEN, General Manager

C. G. HANCOCK, General Passenger and Ticket Agent. Jan. 10, 1881—tf.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH.		
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m
9 00	1 50	9 15	Scranton	5 50	9 40	3 20
8 54	1 25	9 19	Bellevue	5 55	9 45	3 25
8 48	1 20	9 14	Taylorville	6 01	9 50	3 30
8 40	1 14	9 06	Lackawanna	6 09	9 57	3 38
8 33	1 05	8 59	Pittston	6 17	10 04	3 46
8 27	1 00	8 53	West Pittston	6 23	10 09	3 51
8 22	12 55	8 48	Wyoming	6 28	10 14	3 56
8 17	12 51	8 43	Maltby	6 32	10 17	3 00
8 12	12 48	8 39	Bennett	6 36	10 20	3 03
8 08	12 44	8 35	Kingston	6 40	10 25	3 06
8 03	12 44	8 35	Kingston	6 48	10 25	3 06
8 03	12 39	8 30	Plymouth June	6 50	10 29	3 11
7 59	12 35	8 25	Plymouth	6 55	10 33	3 15
7 54	12 30	8 21	Avondale	7 00	10 37	3 20
7 50	12 26	8 16	Nanticoke	7 05	10 41	3 24
7 43	12 19	8 10	Hunlock's Creek